

Sunshine Act Meetings

Federal Register

Vol. 56, No. 73

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409) 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Monday, April 22, 1991.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, C Street entrance between 20th and 21st Streets, N.W., Washington, DC 20551.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel actions (appointments, promotions, assignments, reassignments, and salary actions) involving individual Federal Reserve System employees.

2. Any items carried forward from a previously announced meeting.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Mr. Joseph R. Coyne, Assistant to the Board; (202) 452-3204. You may call (202) 452-3207, beginning at approximately 5 p.m. two business days before this meeting, for a recorded announcement of bank and bank holding company applications scheduled for the meeting.

Dated: April 12, 1991.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 91-9022 Filed 4-12-91; 1:35 pm]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-M

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Commission Conference

TIME AND DATE: 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, April 23, 1991.

PLACE: Hearing Room A, Interstate Commerce Commission, 12th & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20423.

STATUS: The Commission will meet to discuss among themselves the following

agenda items. Although the conference is open for the public observation, no public participation is permitted.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Finance docket No. 31158, *Napa Valley Wine Train, Inc.—Petition for Declaratory Order.*

Docket No. AB-1 (Sub-No. 229X), *Chicago and North Western Transportation Company—Abandonment Exemption—In Cook County, IL.*

Ex Parte No. 490, *Grain Car Supply—Conference of Interested Parties.*

Ex Parte No. MC-196, *Investigation of Motor Carrier Collective Rate-making and Related Practices and Procedures.*

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

A. Dennis Watson, Office of External Affairs, Telephone: (202) 275-7252, TDD: (202) 275-1721.

Sidney L. Strickland, Jr.,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91-8982 Filed 4-12-91; 12:23 pm]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION:

DATE: Weeks of April 15, 22, 29, and May 8, 1991.

PLACE: Commissioners' Conference Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

STATUS: Open and Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of April 15

There are no meetings scheduled for the Week of April 15.

Week of April 22—Tentative

Tuesday, April 23

10:45 a.m.

Classified Security Briefing (Closed—Ex. 1)

1:30 p.m.

Discussion/Possible Vote on Browns Ferry

Unit 2 Restart (Public Meeting)

Wednesday, April 24

9:00 a.m.

Briefing on Nuclear Plant Aging Research (Public Meeting)

10:30 a.m.

Affirmation/Discussion and Vote (Public Meeting) (if needed)

Week of April 29—Tentative

Thursday, May 2

11:30 a.m.

Affirmation/Discussion and Vote (Public Meeting) (if needed)

Week of May 6

Monday, May 6

9:00 a.m.

Briefing on Maintenance Rule (Public Meeting)

Tuesday, May 7

3:30 p.m.

Affirmation/Discussion and Vote (Public Meeting) (if needed)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: By a vote of 3-0 (Commissioner Rogers was not present) on April 11, the Commission determined pursuant to U.S.C. 552b(e) and § 9.107(a) of the Commission's rules that "Affirmation of Reassertion of Regulatory Authority in the State of Idaho" (Public Meeting) to be held on April 11 and on less than one week's notice to the public.

Note: Affirmation sessions are initially scheduled and announced to the public on a time-reserved basis. Supplementary notice is provided in accordance with the Sunshine Act as specific items are identified and added to the meeting agenda. If there is no specific subject listed for affirmation, this means that no item has as yet been identified as requiring any Commission vote on this date.

To Verify the Status of Meetings call (Recording)—(301) 492-0292

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

William Hill (301) 492-1661.

Dated: April 11, 1991.

William M. Hill, Jr.,

Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91-9030 Filed 4-12-91; 2:16 pm]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-M

Register

**Tuesday
April 16, 1991**

Part II

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 242

Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 100

**1991-1992 Seasons and Bag Limits for
Subsistence Management Regulations for
Public Lands in Alaska; Proposed Rule**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 242

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 100

RIN 1018-AB43

1991-1992 Seasons and Bag Limits for Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA; Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would amend the Temporary Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska (55 FR 27114) implementing the subsistence priority for rural residents of Alaska under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980 by proposing limited changes to subpart D to provide for seasons and bag limits for the 1991-92 regulatory year, and by simplifying previous language. The proposed changes are necessary because the Temporary Regulations were specific to conditions and existed previously, the situation with regard to this program is changing rapidly, and opportunities exist to reduce public confusion relative to the program. This action would clarify the regulations and make them more attuned to the subsistence user relative to the present status of wildlife populations, while still providing adequate protection for the fish and wildlife populations on public lands.

DATES: A public hearing to receive comments on these proposed regulations will be held in Anchorage, Alaska on April 24, 1991 at 7:30 p.m. Comments on these proposed regulations will be accepted until May 16, 1991.

ADDRESSES: Oral or written comments may be provided at the Anchorage public meeting, the location of which will be announced in forthcoming notices published statewide. Written comments also may be sent to the Chairman, Federal Subsistence Board, c/o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard S. Pospahala, Office of Subsistence Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503; telephone (907) 786-3447. For questions specific to

National Forest System lands, contact Norman Howse, Assistant Director, Subsistence, USDA—Forest Service, Alaska Region, P.O. Box 21628, Juneau, Alaska 99802; telephone (907) 586-8890.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3111-3126) requires the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretaries) to implement a joint program to grant a preference in favor of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands unless the State of Alaska enacts and implements laws of general applicability consistent with ANILCA's requirements for the definition, preference and participation specified in sections 803, 804 and 805. The State implemented such a program which the Department of the Interior previously found to be consistent with ANILCA. In December 1989, however, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled in *McDowell v. State of Alaska* that the rural preference in the State subsistence statute, which is required by ANILCA, violated the Alaska Constitution. The Court stayed the effect of the decision until July 1, 1990.

As a result of that decision, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture (Departments) were required to take over the implementation of title VIII of ANILCA on Federal public lands on July 1, 1990. On June 29, 1990 the Temporary Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska were published in the *Federal Register* (55 FR 27114). This program is administered by a Federal Subsistence Board (Board) made up of representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs and USDA-Forest Service. These five agencies within the Federal Government are responsible for management of Federal public lands covered by title VIII of ANILCA. All agencies cooperatively developed these regulations. All Board members have reviewed this proposed rule and concur in its publication for public review and comment. Because these regulations relate to lands managed by agencies in both the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, identical text is hereby incorporated into 36 CFR part 242 and 50 CFR part 100.

These season and bag limit changes would impact the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands in Alaska managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park

Service, Bureau of Land Management, USDA-Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Air Force, Army and various other Federal land managing agencies.

The Board has realized that changes were needed in the seasons and bag limits in subpart D to protect various wildlife populations, recognize changes in population status, better meet the needs of the subsistence users, and to simplify the earlier regulations. Because of these problems, the Board issued on December 15, 1990, a notice calling for proposed changes to the seasons and bag limits for the regulatory period beginning July 1, 1991. The closing date for these proposals was January 15, 1991. The Board received 182 proposals which were then examined by an interagency Staff Committee. A number of those proposals were beyond the scope of regulation changes for the 1991-92 season. These included proposals to change the structure of Federal subsistence management, proposals dealing with the advisory council system, proposals addressing navigable waters, and proposals which address customary and traditional determination issues. There were 104 such proposals, which the Board referred to the environmental impact statement team and other members of the subsistence staff preparing final regulations and reviewing public comment on these specific subjects.

The remainder of the proposals were closely examined by the Board during a public meeting conducted March 4-7, 1991. At that time, comments were solicited on each proposal and the Board took formal action to propose regulations.

An extension of the effective date of the Temporary Federal Subsistence Management Regulations would provide adequate time for a detailed public review period during the development of permanent regulations and preparation of an environmental impact statement, and to align the regulations with the traditional regulatory year within the State of Alaska. A separate rulemaking to extend the Temporary Regulations will be pursued soon. Consequently, the seasons and bag limits herein reflect a complete regulatory year although they presently would expire on December 31, 1991. During the public comment period for the Temporary Regulations, numerous entities were concerned about the short review period and requested more review time during the development of the final regulations. Historically, the regulatory year for hunting and fishing regulations begins on July 1 of each year. A six month extension would align the regulations to

what has been customary and provide for ample public review of the final regulations and impact statement during their development.

Although the proposed changes are quite lengthy, much of the material is merely a reformatting of prior regulations to make the rules more readable and understandable by the user. The new format organizes the regulations geographically by Game Management Unit and then by species within each unit. This new format will allow a user to easily determine the regulation that affects him or her by reading under the Game Management Unit in which he or she may be hunting.

Subpart D continues to adopt extensively existing State regulations dealing with methods and means of take. The State regulations are codified in title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code. In many cases the language is verbatim from the State regulations. In other cases minor modifications have been made to make the regulation specific to this Federal program or Federal public lands. These temporary regulations attempt throughout to limit change to the State regulations to that necessary to fulfill the Secretaries' responsibilities pursuant to title VIII.

Final Regulations

The Temporary Regulations expire on December 31, 1991. The Federal government is now beginning development of final regulations in the event that the State of Alaska is unable to resume subsistence management on Federal public lands. Some 58 public meetings have already been held in the affected areas to solicit comments on a long-term program. The Federal government is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement on this program and will then publish proposed final regulations. In response to public comments and agency and legislative mandates the proposed final regulations will be revised and published as such within the effective period of the Temporary Regulations. Once implemented, these final regulations will remain in effect permanently or until the State of Alaska brings its subsistence program back into compliance with ANILCA.

Conformance With Statutory and Regulatory Authorities

The impact of these regulations on subsistence uses has been evaluated under section 810 of ANILCA, even though it is not clear that this is an action subject to section 810. Subsistence use and access is expected to differ little from that previously allowed under State management. If

change occurs it is expected to be beneficial to subsistence users. The regulations are consistent with the purposes and intent of section 810 and present no significant possibility of significant restrictions on subsistence activities.

Properly regulated and managed subsistence use is consistent with the purposes for which the various public lands in Alaska were established.

National Environmental Policy Act Compliance

The Federal assumption of subsistence management will generally maintain the status quo from the user's perspective. Changes in environmental effects will be negligible. Therefore, the implementation of reformatting regulations and minor season and bag limit changes in the Temporary Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska is determined to be a categorical exclusion as detailed in the USDI Departmental Manual (516 DM 6, appendix 1), USDA regulations at 7 CFR 16.3, USDA Forest Service Manual 1950, I.D. 2 and 17, and USDA Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, I.D. 2 and 17.

Paperwork Reduction Act

These rules contain information collection requirements subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* They apply to subsistence users of Federal public lands in Alaska.

The information collection requirements described above are approved by the OMB under 44 U.S.C. 3501 and have been assigned clearance number 1018-0075.

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average .1382 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments on the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: Information Collection Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street NW., MS 224 ARLSQ, Washington, DC 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018-0014), Washington, DC 20503. Additionally, information collection requirements may be imposed if the councils and committees subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act are established under subpart B. Such requirements will be submitted to OMB for approval prior to their implementation.

Economic Effects

Executive Order 12291, "Federal Regulation," of February 19, 1981,

requires the preparation of regulatory impact analysis for major rules. A major rule is one likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, government agencies or geographic regions; or significant adverse effects on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises. The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires preparation of flexibility analyses for rules that will have a significant effect on a substantial number of small entities, which include small businesses, organization or governmental jurisdictions.

The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have determined that this rulemaking is not a "major rule" within the meaning of Executive Order 12291, and certify that it will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

This rulemaking will impose no significant costs on small entities; the exact number of businesses and the amount of trade that will result from this Federal land-related activity is unknown. The aggregate effect is an insignificant positive economic effect on a number of small entities. The number of small entities affected is unknown, but the fact that the positive effects will be seasonal in nature and will, in most cases, merely continue preexisting uses of Federal public lands indicates that they will not be significant.

These regulations do not meet the threshold criteria of "Federalism Effects" as set forth in Executive Order 12612. Title VIII of ANILCA requires the Secretaries to administer a subsistence preference on public lands. The scope of this program is limited by definition to certain Federal lands. Likewise, these regulations have no significant takings implication relating to any property rights as outlined by Executive Order 12630.

William Knauer, Subsistence Office, Alaska Regional Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska, is the primary author of this rulemaking document, working under the direction of Richard S. Pospahala and the Federal Subsistence Board, Curtis V. McVee, Chairman.

List of Subjects

36 CFR Part 242

Administrative practice and procedure, Fish, National Forests, Wildlife.

50 CFR Part 100

Administrative practice and procedure, Alaska, Fish, Public lands, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Wildlife.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, chapter I, subchapter H of title 50 and chapter II of title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations are proposed to be amended in an identical fashion in 36 CFR part 242 and 50 CFR part 100 as follows:

1. The authority citation for 50 CFR part 100 and 36 CFR part 242 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 4472, 551, 668dd et seq., 3101 et seq.; 18 U.S.C. 7, 3559, 3571; 43 U.S.C. 1733.

PART ____—SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

§ ____14 [Amended]

Section 2. ____14(a) is revised to read as follows:

(a) State of Alaska fish and wildlife regulations apply to Federal public lands unless the Board finds it necessary to promulgate regulations which augment or supercede State regulations in order to ensure the priority for subsistence use of fish or wildlife on Federal public lands.

3. Subpart D—Subsistence Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing is revised to read as follows:

Subpart D—Subsistence Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing¹

Sec.

____23 Subsistence hunting and trapping.

____24 Subsistence fishing.

____25 Shellfish.

§ ____23 Subsistence hunting and trapping.

(a) Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to all regulations contained in this subpart:

ADF&G means the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Aircraft means a fixed-wing machine or device that is used or intended to be used to carry persons or objects through the air, including airplanes and gliders.

Airport means an airport listed in the Federal Aviation Agency, Alaska Airman's Guide and chart supplement.

Animal means those species with a vertebral column (backbone).

Bag limit means the number of any one species permitted to be taken by any one person in the unit or portion of a unit in which the taking occurs; however, additional numbers of a species may be taken in another designated open unit or portion of a unit where a greater limit on that species is prescribed. In no case may the total or cumulative bag for one person or designated group exceed the limit set for the unit or portion of a unit in which the additional animals are taken. A subsistence bag limit and a general bag limit for the same species are not cumulative.

Big game means black bear, brown and grizzly bears, bison, caribou, deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk oxen, mountain or Dall sheep, wolf and wolverine.

Bow means longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow, but not crossbow.

Broadhead means an arrowhead with two or more steel cutting edges having minimum cutting diameter of not less than seven-eighths inch.

Brow tine means a tine on the front portion of a moose antler, typically projecting forward from the base of the antler toward the nose.

Bull moose means any male moose.

Closed season means the time when wildlife may not be taken.

Cub bear means a brown or grizzly bear in its first or second year of life, or a black bear (including cinnamon and blue phases) in its first year of life.

Dire emergency means a situation in which a person:

- (1) Is in a remote area;
- (2) Is involuntarily experiencing an absence of food required for sustenance;
- (3) Will be unable to perform the functions necessary for survival, leading to a high risk of death or serious and permanent health problems if wild game food is not immediately taken and consumed; and
- (4) Cannot expect to obtain alternative food sources in time to avoid the consequences described in paragraph (3) of this definition.

Drawing permit means a permit issued in a limited number to people who are selected by means of a lottery held for all people submitting valid applications for such persons, and who agree to abide by the conditions specified for each hunt.

Full curl horn means the horn of a male mountain or Dall sheep, the tip of at least one of which has grown through 360 degrees of a circle described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or that both horns are broken or that the sheep is at least eight (8) years of age as determined by horn growth annuli.

Fur animal means coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, raccoon, or red squirrel, except domestically raised fur animals; "fur animals" is a classification of animals subject to taking with a hunting license.

Furbearer means beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, river (land) otter, raccoon, red squirrel, flying squirrel, marmot, wolf or wolverine; "fur bearers" is a classification of animals subject to taking with a trapping license.

Highway means the drivable surface of any constructed road.

Household means that group of people domiciled in the same residence.

Hunting area for a species means that portion of a game management unit where a subsistence season and a bag limit for that species are set.

Motorized vehicle means a motor-driven land or water conveyance.

Open season means the time when wildlife may be taken; each period prescribed as an open season includes the first and last days of the period prescribed.

Permit hunt means a hunt for which permits are issued by drawing, registration or other means.

Poison means any substance which is toxic or poisonous upon contact or ingestion.

Registration permit means a hunting permit issued to a person who agrees to the conditions specified for each hunt; permits are issued in the order applications are received, and are issued:

- (1) Beginning on a date announced and continuing throughout the open season, or until the season is closed by emergency order when a harvested quota is reached; or
- (2) Beginning on a date announced and continuing until a predetermined number of permits has been issued.

Sealing means placing a mark or tag on a portion of an animal by an authorized representative of the ADF&G; "sealing" includes collecting and recording information concerning the conditions under which the animal was harvested and measurements of the specimen submitted for sealing or surrendering a specific portion of the animal for biological information.

Seven-eighths curl horn means the horn of a mountain sheep, the tip of which has grown through seven-eighths of a circle (315 degrees), described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or with both horns broken.

Skin, hide and pelt are all the same thing, and mean any tanned or untanned external covering of an animal's body:

¹ Subpart D closely follows existing State Fish and Game regulations which are codified in title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code. In many cases the language is identical to state regulation or modified so it applies only to this Federal program on public lands. The regulations note particular State of Alaska provisions from which they were derived.

Skin, hide, or pelt of a bear shall mean the entire external covering with claws attached.

Small game means all species of grouse, hares, rabbits, ptarmigan, waterfowl, cranes and Wilson or jacksnipe.

Tine or antler point refers to any point on an antler whose length is at least one inch, and is greater in length than in width, measured in a straight line across the base.

Transport means shipping, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, carriage or export.

Unclassified game means all species of game not otherwise classified in the definitions.

Unit means one of the 26 geographical areas listed under game management units in the ADF&G's codified hunting, trapping and guiding regulations and the Game Management Unit Map of Alaska.

Year means calendar year unless another year is specified.

(b) Small game and unclassified game, fur animals, furbearers, big game, and waterfowl, snipe and cranes may be taken for subsistence by any method, unless prohibited below or by other Federal statute.

(1) The following methods of taking game are prohibited:

(i) By shooting from, on, or across a highway;

(ii) With the use of any poison;

(iii) Knowingly, or with reason to know, with the use of a helicopter in any manner, including transportation to or from the field of any unprocessed game or parts of game, any hunter or hunting gear, or any equipment used in the pursuit or retrieval of game; this paragraph does not apply to transportation of a hunter, hunting gear, or game during an emergency rescue operation in a life-threatening situation;

(iv) Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, from a mechanical vehicle, or from a motor-driven boat unless the motor has been completely shut off and the boat's progress from the motor's power has ceased, except that a motor-driven boat or snowmachine may be used to take caribou in Game Management Unit 23;

(v) With the use of an aircraft, snowmachine, motor-driven boat, or other motorized vehicle for the purpose of driving, herding, or molesting game;

(vi) With the use or aid of a machine gun, set gun, or a shotgun larger than 10 gauge;

(vii) With the aid of a pit, artificial light (except that coyotes may be taken in Units 6(B) and 6(C) with the aid of artificial lights), radio communications, artificial salt lick, explosive, barbed

arrow, bomb, smoke, chemical, or a conventional steel trap with a jaw spread over nine inches; however, the "conibear" style trap with a jaw spread of less than 11 inches may be used;

(viii) With a snare, except for taking unclassified game, furbearer, grouse, hare, or ptarmigan;

(ix) By intentionally feeding a bear, wolf, fox, or wolverine, or intentionally leaving human food or garbage in a manner that attracts these animals. This does not apply to bait used for trapping furbearers or hunting black bears consistent with following regulations.

(2) The following methods and means of taking big game for subsistence are prohibited in addition to the prohibitions in paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

(i) With the use of a firearm other than a shotgun, muzzleloaded rifle without scope, or rifle or pistol using a center-firing cartridge, except that:

(A) In Unit 23, swimming caribou may be taken with a firearm using rimfire cartridges;

(B) The use of a muzzleloading rifle is prohibited for brown/black bear, moose, bison, musk ox and mountain goat unless such a firearm is .54 caliber or larger, or at least .45 caliber and a 250 grain or larger elongated slug is used;

(ii) With a crossbow in any area restricted to hunting by bow and arrow only;

(iii) With a longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow unless the bow is capable of casting a broadhead-tipped arrow at least 175 yards horizontally, the arrow is tipped with a broadhead of at least 3/8" width, and arrow and broadhead together weigh at least one ounce (437.5 grains), and the broadhead is not barbed, and for special bow and arrow hunts only, the hunter must have successfully completed an ADF&G approved bowhunter education course and minimum shot placement qualification test and carries an endorsement to this on their license;

(iv) With the use of bait; except that black bears may be taken with the use of bait between April 15 and May 31, in Units 1 (A)(B) and in Units 1 (A)(B)(D), 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 (except Resurrection Creek and its tributaries), 11, 13 and 16 (except Denali State Park) 15 and 17 between April 15 and June 15; and Units 12, 19-21, 24, and 25, between April 15 and June 30. Baiting of black bears is subject to the following restrictions:

(A) Only biodegradable materials may be used for bait; only the head, bones, viscera, or skin of legally harvested fish and game may be used for bait;

(B) No person may use bait within one-quarter mile of a publicly maintained road or trail;

(C) No person may use bait within one mile of a house or other permanent dwelling, or within one mile of a developed campground or developed recreational facility;

(D) A hunter using bait shall clearly mark the site with a sign reading "black bear bait stations" that also displays the person's hunting license number and ADF&G assigned number;

(E) A person using bait shall remove litter and equipment from the bait station site when hunting is completed;

(F) No person may give or receive remuneration for the use of a bait station, including barter or exchange of goods; however, this does not apply to license guide outfitters, who personally accompany the client at the bait station site;

(G) No person may have more than two bait stations established (bait present) at any one time;

(H) No person may establish a black bear bait station unless he or she first registers the site with ADF&G;

(v) With the aid or use of a dog, except that a dog may be used to hunt black bear by permit issued at the discretion of the ADF&G;

(vi) With the use of a trap or snare;

(vii) While a big game animal is swimming, except that a swimming caribou may be taken in Unit 23;

(viii) No person who has been airborne, except in regularly scheduled commercial jet aircraft flights, may take for subsistence uses a big game animal in a National Preserve unit until 3 a.m. following the day in which the flying occurred.

(ix) No person who has been airborne, except in regularly scheduled commercial jet aircraft flights, may take for subsistence purposes or assist in taking a big game animal until after 3 a.m. following the day in which the flying occurred; however, this paragraph does not apply to subsistence taking of deer, or to subsistence taking of wolves during August 10-March 31 in the portions of Units 9, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25(B), 25(C), and 25(D) that are not in a national preserve; additionally with respect to wolves:

(A) No person may take a wolf without first obtaining from ADF&G, a numbered registration permit and numbered, nontransferable locking tags;

(B) Shotguns may not be used to take wolves;

(C) A person taking a wolf shall immediately affix one of the tags to the skin of the wolf until the skin is sealed according to ADF&G procedures;

(x) From a boat in Units 1-5.

(3) The following methods and means of taking fur animals for subsistence

under a hunting license are prohibited, in addition to the prohibitions in paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

(i) By using a dog, trap, snare, net, or fish trap;

(ii) By disturbing or destroying a den;

(iii) By having been airborne and using a firearm to take or assist in taking an arctic or red fox until after 3 a.m. on the day following the day in which the flying occurred.

(4) The following methods and means of taking furbearers for subsistence under a trapping license are prohibited, in addition to the prohibitions in paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

(i) By disturbing or destroying a den, except that any muskrat pushup or feeding house may be disturbed in the course of trapping;

(ii) By disturbing or destroying any beaver house;

(iii) Taking beaver by any means other than a steel trap or snare, except that a firearm may be used to take beaver in Unit 18 from April 1 through June 10, and in Units 8, 22, and 23 throughout the seasons established herein;

(iv) Taking land otter with a steel trap having a jaw spread of less than five and seven-eighths inches during any closed mink and marten season in the same game management unit;

(v) Using a dog, net, or fish trap (except a blackfish or fyke trap);

(vi) Taking beaver in the Minto Flats Management Area with the use of an aircraft for ground transportation or by landing within one mile of a beaver trap or set used by the person transported;

(vii) Taking a wolf in Units 12 and 20(E) during March, April or October with a steel trap, or with a snare smaller than 3X;

(viii) Having been airborne and using a firearm to take or assist in taking an arctic fox, red fox, wolf, or wolverine until after 3 a.m. on the day following the day in which the flying occurred; this paragraph does not apply to a trapper using a firearm to dispatch a fox, wolf, or wolverine caught in a trap or snare;

(ix) Taking a red fox in Unit 15 by any means other than a steel trap or snare.

(5) The following methods and means of hunting waterfowl, snipe, and cranes for subsistence are prohibited, in addition to the prohibitions in paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

(i) With a rifle or pistol, a shotgun larger than 10 gauge, or a shotgun not plugged to 3 shell capacity;

(ii) From a motor-driven boat unless the motor has been completely shut off and the boat's progress from the motor's power has ceased;

(iii) From sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

(c) Possession and Transportation of Wildlife: (1) Unless otherwise provided, no person may take a species of game in any unit or portion of a unit if that person's total statewide take of that species already equals or exceeds the bag limit for that species in that unit or portion of a unit except as specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(2) The bag limit specified herein for a subsistence season for a species and the state bag limit set for a State general season for the same species are not separate and distinct. This means that a person or designated group who has taken the bag limit for a particular species under a subsistence season specified herein may not after that, take any additional animals of that species under any other bag limit specified for a State general season.

(3) The bag limit specified for a trapping season for a species and the bag limit set for a hunting season for the same species are separate and distinct. This means that a person who has taken a bag limit for a particular species under a trapping season may take additional animals under the bag limit specified for a hunting season or vice versa.

(4) The bag limit for brown bear in Unit 20(E) is one bear per regulatory year; a bear taken in this unit does not count against the one bear for every regulatory year bag limit in other units.

(5) A bag limit applies to a regulatory year unless another time period is specified in the bag limit.

(6) No person may possess, transport, or give, receive or barter game or parts of game that the person knows or should know were taken in violation of Federal or State statutes or a regulation promulgated thereunder.

(7) Evidence of sex and identity.

(i) No person may possess or transport a mountain sheep unless both horns accompany the animal if the subsistence take is restricted to a single sex.

(ii) If the subsistence taking of a big game animal, except sheep, is restricted to one sex, no person may possess or transport the carcass of an animal unless sufficient portions of the external sex organs remain attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the animal; however, this section does not apply to the carcass of a big game animal that has been cut and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption upon arrival at the location where it is to be consumed.

(iii) If a moose bag limit includes an antler size or configuration restriction, no person may possess or transport the moose carcass or its parts unless both antlers accompany the carcass or its parts. A person possessing a set of

antlers with less than the required number of brow tines on one antler shall leave the antlers naturally attached to the unbroken, uncut skull plate; however, this subsection does not apply to a moose carcass or its parts that have been cut and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption after arrival at the place where it is to be stored or consumed.

(iv) Until the hide has been sealed by a representative of the ADF&G, no person may possess or transport the hide of a brown bear taken in Unit 4 which does not have the penis sheath or vaginal orifice naturally attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the bear.

(d) A person who takes an animal that has been marked or tagged for scientific studies must, within a reasonable time, notify the ADF&G or other agency, if identified on the collar or marker, when and where the animal was killed. Any ear tag, collar, radio, tattoo, or other identification must be retained with the hide until it is sealed, if sealing is required, and in all cases any identification equipment must be returned to the ADF&G or to an agency identified on such equipment.

(e) Sealing of bear skins and skulls. (1) As used in this section, *Bear* means brown bears in all units, and black bears of all color phases taken in Units 1-7, 11-16, and 20; *temporary sealing form* means a form available at ADF&G offices for providing information regarding date and location of a bear kill, species of bear, name and address of the hunter, name of the guide, and other information requested by the ADF&G on the form; *sealing certificate* means a form used by the ADF&G for recording information when sealing a bear.

(2) No person may possess, transport, or export from Alaska, the untanned skin or skull of a bear unless the skin and skull have been sealed by an authorized representative of the ADF&G within 30 days after the taking, or a lesser time if requested by the ADF&G. The seal must remain on the skin until the tanning process has commenced. A brown bear taken in Units 8 or 12 may not be transported from that unit until it has been sealed. A brown bear taken in Unit 20(E) may not be transported from that unit, except to Tok, until it has been sealed.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a person who kills a bear must personally present the skin and the skull to an authorized representative of the ADF&G for sealing within 30 days after the taking, or a shorter time if requested by the ADF&G.

and must sign the sealing certificate at the time of sealing.

(4) A person who takes a bear but is unable to present the skin and skull in person must complete and sign a temporary sealing form and ensure that the completed temporary sealing form, along with the bear skin and skull, are presented to an authorized representative of the ADF&G for sealing within 30 days after the taking.

(5) If a person kills a brown bear, while on a guided hunt or while hunting with a resident relative, the hunter, as well as the guide or resident relative who accompanied the hunter, shall sign the sealing certificate. If a temporary sealing form is used, the hunter, as well as the guide or resident relative, shall sign the temporary sealing form.

(6) A person who possesses a bear shall keep the skin and skull together until a representative of the ADF&G has removed a rudimentary premolar tooth from the skull and sealed both the skull and the skin. The ADF&G may require that the skull of the bear be skinned and that the skin and skull not be frozen at the time of sealing.

(7) No person may falsify any information required on the sealing certificate or temporary sealing form provided by the ADF&G.

(f) Sealing of martin, lynx, beaver, otter, wolf, and wolverine. (1) No person may possess, transport, or export from the state the untanned skin of a marten taken in Units 1-5, 7, and 15, or the untanned skin of a lynx, beaver, land otter, wolf, or wolverine, whether taken inside or outside the state, unless the ADF&G has sealed the skin. The seal must remain on the skin until the tanning process has commenced or the skin has been transported from the state; however, the seal may be removed from the skin of a marten taken in Units 1-5 when the skin has been prepared for shipment from the state.

(2) The sealing of marten, lynx, beaver, land otter, wolf, or wolverine must be accomplished as follows:

(i) Wolf (in Unit 15(A)) taken by hunting or trapping must be sealed on or before the 5th day after the date of taking;

(ii) Wolf (except in Unit 15(A)), wolverine, and lynx taken by hunting must be sealed on or before the 30th day after the date of taking;

(iii) Marten (Units 1-5, 7, and 15 only), wolf (except in Unit 15(A)), wolverine, lynx, beaver, and otter taken by trapping must be sealed on or before the 30th day after the close of the season in the unit where taken.

(3) The sealing periods described in paragraph VI.B. of this section may be

temporarily reduced by an authorized employee of the ADF&G.

(4) A person who takes a species listed in paragraph VI.B. of this section must bring the skin for sealing to an authorized representative of the ADF&G and must complete a report on a form provided by the ADF&G.

(g) Utilization of game. (1) The following definitions shall apply to this paragraph:

Wild fowl means species of wild bird for which seasons or bag limits have been established by State or Federal law.

Edible meat means, in the case of big game animals, the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the juncture of the humerus and radius-ulna (knee), hindquarters as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (stifle joint) and that portion of the animal between the front and hindquarters; in the case of wild fowl, the meat of the breast; however, *edible meat* of big game, wild fowl or fish does not include: meat of the head; meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking, bones, sinew and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or a close trimming of the bones; or viscera.

(2) No person may use game as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except for the following:

(i) The hide, skin, viscera, head, or bones of game;

(ii) The skinned carcass of a furbearer or fur animal;

(iii) Red squirrels and small game; however, the breast meat of small game birds may not be used as animal food or bait;

(iv) Legally taken unclassified game.

(3) A person taking game for subsistence shall salvage the following parts for human use:

(i) The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel and land otter, and the hide or meat of a beaver or muskrat;

(ii) The hide, skull and edible meat of a brown bear;

(iii) The hide, skull and edible meat of a black bear.

(4) A person who kills a big game animal or a species of wild fowl may not intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence fail to salvage for human consumption the edible meat of the animal or fowl.

(5) Failure to salvage or possess the edible meat may not be a violation if due to circumstances beyond the control of a person, including theft of the animal or fowl, unanticipated weather conditions or other acts of God, or unavoidable loss in the field to another wild animal.

(6) If a person is convicted of violating this section and in the course of that violation failed to salvage from a big game animal at least the hindquarters as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (stifle joint), the court shall impose a sentence of imprisonment of not less than seven consecutive days and a fine of not less than \$2,500.

(7) It is unlawful for a person to possess the horns or antlers of a big game animal that was killed after the opening of the current or most recent lawful season for the animal unless the person also possesses the edible meat of the animal. However, this does not apply to the acquisition of the horns or antlers as a gift after the edible meat of the big game animal was salvaged, or the edible meat is no longer present due to personal consumption.

(h) *Taking wildlife in defense of life and property.* (1) Nothing in this subpart prohibits a person from taking wildlife in defense of life or property if:

(i) The necessity for the taking is not brought about by harassment or provocation of the animal or an unreasonable invasion of the animal's habitat;

(ii) The necessity for the taking is not brought about by the improper disposal of garbage or a similar attractive nuisance; and

(iii) All other practicable means to protect life and property are exhausted before the animal is taken.

(2) Wildlife taken in defense of life or property is the property of the State and is not a subsistence taking. A person taking such wildlife is required to salvage immediately the meat, or, in the case of a black bear, wolf, wolverine, or coyote, the hide including claws and surrender it to the State immediately. All bear hides surrendered (brown or black) must include claws. In the case of brown or grizzly bear, the hide and skull must be salvaged and surrendered to the State immediately. The person taking the wildlife must notify the ADF&G of the taking immediately and must submit a written report of the circumstances of the taking of wildlife in defense of life or property to the ADF&G within 15 days of the taking.

(3) As used in this section, *property* is limited to:

(i) A dwelling, permanent or temporary.

(ii) An aircraft, boat, automobile, or other means of conveyance;

(iii) A domesticated animal.

(iv) Other property of substantial value necessary for the livelihood or survival of the owner. Game taken by hunters is not "property" in the sense of this regulation.

(i) Subsistence harvest of Endangered or Threatened species will conform to provisions of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations.

(j) Subsistence harvest of Marine Mammals will conform to the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations.

(k) There may be additional requirements for eligibility to hunt in National Parks. Contact your local National Park Service for details.

(l) Game management units and specific regulations. (1) GMU 1. Game Management Unit 1 consists of all mainland drainages from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather, and those islands east of the center line of Clarence Strait from Dixon Entrance to Camano Point and all islands in Stephens Passage and Lynn Canal north of Taku Inlet;

(i) Unit 1(A) consists of all drainages south of the latitude of Lemesurier Point including all drainages into Behm Canal and excluding all drainages of Ernest Sound;

(ii) Unit 1(B) consists of all drainages between the latitude of Lemesurier Point and the latitude of Cape Fanshaw, including all drainages of Ernest Sound and Farragut Bay, and including the islands east of the center lines of Frederick Sound, Dry Strait (between Sergief and Kadin Islands), Eastern Passage, Blake Channel (excluding Blake Island), Ernest Sound and Seward Passage;

(iii) Unit 1(C) consists of that portion of Unit 1 draining into Stephens Passage and Lynn Canal north of Cape Fanshaw and south of the latitude of Eldred Rock, including Berner's Bay, Sullivan Island, and all mainland portions north of Chichagof Island and south of the latitude of Eldred Rock, and excluding drainages into Farragut Bay;

(iv) Unit 1(D) consists of that portion of Unit 1 north of the latitude of Eldred Rock, excluding Sullivan Island and the drainages of Berner's Bay;

(v) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified:

(A) Glacier Bay National Park is closed to all subsistence take.

Subsistence take is permitted in Glacier Bay National Preserve.

(B) Unit 1(A)

(1) In the Ketchikan area, a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Tongass Highway system, including the Ward, Connel, and Harriet Hunt Lake Roads, is closed to the taking of big game;

(2) In the Hyder area, the Salmon River drainage downstream from the Riverside Mine, excluding the Thumb Creek drainage, is closed to the taking of bears;

(C) Unit 1(B)—the Anan Creek drainage is closed to the taking of black bears;

(D) Unit 1(C)

(1) Unit 1(C) is closed to the taking of snow geese;

(2) In the Juneau area, that area between the coast and a line one-fourth mile inland of the following road systems is closed to the taking of big game: Glacier Highway from Mile 0 to Mile 24 at Peterson Creek, Douglas Highway from the Douglas city limits to Milepost 7 on the North Douglas Highway, Mendenhall Loop Road, and Thane Road;

(3) The area within one-fourth mile of Mendenhall Lake, the U.S. Forest Service Mendenhall Glacier Visitor's Center, and the Center's parking area, is closed to hunting;

(4) The area of Mt. Bullard bounded by the Mendenhall Glacier, Nugget Creek from its mouth to its confluence with Goat Creek, and a line from the mouth of Ggoat Creek north to the Mendenhall Glacier, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(5) Auke Lake is closed to the taking of waterfowl;

(6) Mt. Juneau drainage, bounded by the Glacier Highway, Salmon Creek and its reservoir, a line from the head of the Salmon Creek drainage to the head of Granite Creek, and down Granite Creek and Gold Creek to the Glacier Highway, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(E) Unit 1(D)—a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Lutak Road between Mile 7 and Chilkoot Lake, and from the Chilkoot River bridge to the end of the Lutak Road spur at the head of Lutak Inlet, is closed to the taking of big game;

(vi) The following areas are closed to the trapping of furbearers for subsistence as indicated:

(A) Glacier Bay National Park

(B) Unit 1(C) (Juneau area):

(1) A strip within one-quarter mile of the mainland coast between the end of Thane Road and the end of Glacier Highway at Echo Cove;

(2) Auke Lake and the area within one-quarter mile of Auke Lake;

(3) That area of the Mendenhall Valley bounded on the south by the Glacier Highway, on the west by the Mendenhall Loop Road and Montana Creek Road and Spur Road to Mendenhall Lake, on the north by Mendenhall Lake, and on the east by the Mendenhall Loop Road and Forest Service Glacier Spur Road to the Forest Service Visitor Center;

(4) A strip within one-quarter mile of the Douglas Island coast along the entire length of the Douglas Highway and a strip within one-quarter mile of the Eaglecrest Road;

(5) That area within the U.S. Forest Service Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area;

(6) A strip within one-quarter mile of the following trails as designated on U.S. Geological Survey maps: Herbert Glacier Trail, Windfall Lake Trail, Peterson Lake Trail, Spaulding Meadows Trail (including the loop trail), Nugget Creek Trail, Outer Point Trail, Dan Moller Trail, Perseverance Trail, Granite Creek Trail, Mt. Roberts Trail and the Nelson Water Supply Trail, Sheep Creek Trail, and Point Bishop Trail;

(7) The area described as the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge in Alaska Statute 16.20.034 is closed to trapping; the use of off-road or all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, or other motorized vehicles (except boats) within the boundaries of Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge is prohibited at all times;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—"No determination" indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(vii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear:		
GMU 1—Unit 1(C)—Rural residents of Unit 1(C), and residents of Haines, Gustavus, Klukwan, and Hoonah.	Unit 1—2 bears, not more than one of which may be a blue or glacier bear.	Sept. 1–June 30.
GMU 1—Unit 1(A), (B), (D)—No determination.		
Deer:		
GMU 1—Unit 1(A)—Rural residents of Units 1(A) and 2.....	Unit 1(A)—4 antlered deer.....	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
GMU 1—Unit 1(B)—Rural residents of Unit 1(A), residents of 1(B), 2 and 3.	Unit 1(B)—2 antlered deer.....	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
GMU 1—Unit 1(C)—Rural residents of Unit 1(C), and residents of Hoonah and Gustavus.	Unit 1(C)—4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15—Dec. 31.	Aug. 1—Dec. 31.
GMU 1—Unit 1(D)—No subsistence	Unit 1(D)	No open season.
Goat:		
GMU 1—Unit 1(A)—No determination	Unit 1(A)—Revillagigedo Island only	No open season.
GMU 1—Unit 1(B)—No subsistence (for residents of Petersburg, Kupreanof, and outlying areas).	Unit 1(B)—that portion between Muddy River and LeConte Bay including the drainages into the North side of LeConte Bay—1 goat by registration permit only; however, the taking of kids or nannies accompanied by kids is prohibited.	Aug. 1—Dec. 31.
GMU 1—Unit 1(B)—Other rural residents—No determination	Remainder of Unit 1(A) and Unit 1(B)—2 goats by registration permit only.	Aug. 1—Dec. 31.
GMU 1—Unit 1(C)—Residents of Haines, Klukwan, and Hoonah	Unit 1(C)—that portion draining into Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage between Antler River and Eagle Glacier and River—1 goat by registration permit only.	Oct. 1—Nov. 30.
	Unit 1(C)—that portion draining into Stephens Passage and Taku Inlet between Eagle Glacier and River and Taku Glacier, and all drainages of the Chilkat Range south of the Endicott drainage.	No open season.
	Remainder of Unit 1(C)—1 goat by registration permit only	Aug. 1—Nov. 30.
GMU 1—Unit 1(D)—No determination	Unit 1(D)—that portion lying between Taiya Inlet and River and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad.	No open season.
	Unit 1(D)—that portion lying north of the Katzeihin River and north-east of the Haines Highway—1 goat by registration permit only.	Sept. 15—Nov. 30.
	Remainder of Unit 1(D)—1 goat by registration permit only	Aug. 1—Dec. 31.
Moose:		
GMU 1—Unit 1(A)—No determination	Unit 1(A) and 1(B) south of LeConte Glacier—1 bull	Sept. 15—Oct. 15.
GMU 1—Unit 1(B)—The Stikine River drainage only, residents of Wrangell.		
GMU 1—Unit 1(B)—North of the LeConte Glacier and 1(C) Berners Bay—No subsistence.		
GMU 1—Unit 1—Remainder of Unit 1(C)—No determination	Remainder of Unit 1(C)—1 bull by registration permit only	Sept. 15—Oct. 15.
GMU 1—Unit 1(D)—Residents of Unit 1(D)	Unit 1(D)	No open season.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 1—No determination	No limit	July 30—June 30.
Beaver: GMU 1—No determination	Trapping—Unit 1(A), (B), (C)—No limit	Dec. 1—May 15.
	Unit 1(D)	No open season.
Coyote: GMU 1—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1—Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): GMU 1—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1—Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 1—No determination	Hunting—5 per day	Sept. 1—Apr. 30.
Lynx: GMU 1—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Marten: GMU 1—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 1—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Muskrat: GMU 1—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 1—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 1—No determination	Trapping—No limit	July 1—June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 1—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1—June 30.
Wolf: GMU 1—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Apr. 30.
Wolverine: GMU 1—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Nov. 10—Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1—Nov. 17.
Crow: GMU 1—No determination	Hunting—40 per day	March 1—Apr. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 1—No determination.	Hunting—5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1—May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 1—No determination.	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1—May 15.

(2) GMU 2.—(i) Game Management Unit 2 consists of Prince of Wales Island and all islands west of the center lines of Clarence Strait and Kashevarof Passage, south and east of the center

lines of Sumner Strait, and east of the longitude of the westernmost point on Warren Island:

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the

responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—"No determination" indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 2—No determination	Unit 2—2 bears, not more than one of which may be a blue or glacier bear.	Sept. 1—June 30.
Deer: GMU 2—Rural residents of Unit 1(A), and residents of Units 2 and 3.	Units 1(A), 2 and 3—4 antlered deer	Aug. 1—Dec. 31.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 2—No determination	Trapping—No limit	July 1—June 30.
Beaver: GMU 2—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—May 15.
Coyote: GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1—Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 2—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1—Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1—Feb. 15.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—5 per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx, Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: GMU 2—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 2—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: GMU 2—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 2—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 2—No determination	No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolverine: GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Crow: GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—40 per day	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—5 per day, 10 in possession	Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and March 1–Apr. 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and white-tailed): GMU 2—No determination	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.

(3) GMU 3. (i) Game Management Unit 3 consists of all islands west of Unit 1(B), north of Unit 2, south of the center line of Frederick Sound, and east of the center line of Chatham Strait, including Coronation, Kuiu, Kupreanof, Mitkof, Zarembo, Kashevarof, Woronkofski, Etolin, Wrangell, and Deer Islands; (ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified:

(A) A strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Stikine (Zimovia) Highway from the Wrangell city limits

to Milepost 9 is closed to the taking of big game;

(B) In the Petersburg vicinity, a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Mitkof Highway from Milepost 0 to the Crystal Lake campground is closed to the taking of big game, except wolves;

(C) The Petersburg Creek drainage on Kupreanof Island is closed to the taking of black bears;

(D) Blind Slough, draining into Wrangell Narrows, and a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of Blind Slough, from the hunting closure markers at the southernmost portion of

Blind Island to the hunting closure markers one mile south of the Blind Slough bridge, are closed to all hunting; the remainder of Blind Slough and its drainage is closed to the taking of snow geese only;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black bear: GMU 3—No determination	Unit 3—2 bears, not more than 1 of which may be a blue or glacier bear.	Sept. 1–June 30.
Deer: GMU 3—Residents of Unit 1(B) and 3, and residents of Port Alexander, Port Protection, Pt. Baker, and Meyer's Chuck.	Unit 3—that portion south of Sumner Strait and Decision Passage, including the Vank Island group, but not including Level, Conclusion, and Channel Islands—2 antlered deer.	Aug. 1–Nov. 30.
Moose: GMU 3—No determination	Remainder of Unit 3	No open season.
	Unit 3 (except Wrangell Island)	No open season.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 3—No determination	Unit 3—Wrangell Island—1 bull with spike-for or 50-inch antler	Oct. 1–Oct. 15.
Beaver: GMU 3—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—Unit 3—Mitkof Island—No limit	Dec. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: GMU 3—No determination	Trapping—Unit 3 (except Mitkof Island)—No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—5 per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx, Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: GMU 3—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 3—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: GMU 3—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 3—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 3—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolverine: GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Crow: GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—40 per day	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—5 per day, 10 in possession	Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and Mar. 1–Apr. 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 3—No determination	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.

(4) GMU 4. (i) Game Management Unit 4 consists of all islands south and west of Unit 1(C) and north of Unit 3, including Admiralty, Baranof, Chichagof, Yakobi, Inian, Lemesurier, and Pleasant Islands; (ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) In the Sitka area, a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of all State highways is closed to the taking of big game;

(B) The Seymour Canal Closed Area (Admiralty Island), including all drainages into northwestern Seymour

Canal between Staunich Point and the southernmost tip of the unnamed peninsula separating Swan Cove and King Salmon Bay, and including Swan and Windfall Islands, is closed to the taking of bears;

(C) The Salt Lake Bay Closed Area (Admiralty Island), including all lands within one-fourth mile of Salt Lake above Klutchman Rock at the head of Mitchell Bay, is closed to the taking of bears;

(D) Port Althorp (Chichagof Island), that area within the Port Althorp watershed south of a line from Point

Lucan to Salt Chuck Point (Trap Rock), is closed to the taking of brown bears;

(E) Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area, consisting of that portion of Unit 4 on Chichagof Island north of Tenakee Inlet and east of Port Frederick, is closed to the use of any motorized land vehicle for brown bear hunting;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Brown Bear: GMU 4—Residents of Unit 4 and Kake.....	Unit 4—Chichagof Island south and west of a line that follows the crest of the island from Rock Point (58° N. lat., 136°21' W. long.), to Rodgers Point (57°35' N. lat., 135°33' W. long.) including Yakobi and other adjacent islands; Baranof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Nismeni Point (57°34' N. lat., 135°25' W. long.), to the entrance of Gut Bay (56°44' N. lat., 134°38' W. long.) including the drainages into and including Kruzof and other adjacent islands—1 bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only. Unit 4—that portion in the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area—1 bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only. Remainder of Unit 4—1 bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only.	Sept. 15–Dec. 31, Mar. 15–May 31.
Deer: GMU 4—Residents of Unit 4 and residents of Kake, Gustavus, Haines, Petersburg, Pt. Baker, Klukwan, Port Protection, and Wrangell.	Unit 4—6 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15–Jan. 31.	Mar. 15–May 20. Sept. 15–Dec. 31, Mar. 15–May 20. Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Goat: GMU 4—No determination.....	1 goat by registration permit only.....	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—Unit 4 (that portion east of Chatham Strait)—No limit.....	Dec. 1–May 15.
Coyote: GMU 4—No determination.....	Unit 4 (that portion west of Chatham Strait).....	No open season.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 4—No determination.	Hunting—2 coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: GMU 4—No determination.....	Hunting—2 foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 4—No determination.....	Hunting—5 per day.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Muskrat: GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 4—No determination.....	Hunting—2 lynx.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: GMU 4—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolverine: GMU 4—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Crow: GMU 4—No determination.....	Hunting—1 wolverine.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 4—No determination.	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Parmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 4—No determination.	Hunting—40 per day.....	July 1–June 30. July 1–June 30. July 1–June 30. Nov. 10–Apr. 30. Nov. 10–Apr. 30. Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and Mar. 1–Apr. 15. Aug. 1–May 15.
	Hunting—5 per day, 10 in possession.....	Aug. 1–May 15.
	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 1–May 15.

(5) GMU 5. (i) Game Management Unit 5 consists of all Gulf of Alaska drainages and islands between Cape Fairweather and the center line of Icy Bay, including the Guyot Hills;

(A) Unit 5(A) consists of all drainages east of Yakutat Bay, Disenchantment Bay, and the eastern edge of Hubbard

Glacier, and includes the islands of Yakutat and Disenchantment Bays;

(B) Unit 5(B) consists of the remainder of Unit 5; (ii) Public lands within Glacier Bay National Park are closed to subsistence hunting and trapping.

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the

responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 5—No determination.....	Unit 5—2 bears, not more than 1 of which may be a blue or glacier bear.	Sept. 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 5—Residents of Yakutat.....	1 bear every four regulatory years.....	Sept. 1–May 31.
Deer: GMU 5—Residents of Yakutat.....	None.....	No open season.
Goat: GMU 5—No determination.....	1 goat by State registration permit only.....	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Moose: GMU 5—Residents of Yakutat.....	Unit 5(A), except Nunatak Bench—1 bull by registration permit only. The season will be closed when 60 bulls have been taken from the unit. The season will be closed in that portion west of the Dangerous River when 30 bulls have been taken in that area. From Oct. 15–21 Federal public lands will be closed to moose hunting, except for Residents of Yakutat.	Oct. 15–Nov. 15.
	Unit 5(A)—Nunatak Bench.....	No open season.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 5—No determination.....	Unit 5(B)—1 bull by registration permit only.....	Sept. 1–Nov. 15.
Beaver: GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–May 15.
	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: GMU 5—No determination.....	Hunting—5 per day.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Hunting—2 Lynx.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 5—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 5—No determination.....	No limit.....	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 5—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 5—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolverine: GMU 5—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Crow: GMU 5—No determination.....	Hunting—40 per day.....	Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and Mar. 1–Apr. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 5—No determination.....	Hunting—5 per day, 10 in possession.....	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 5—No determination.....	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 1–May 15.

(6) GMU 6. Game Management Unit 6 consists of all Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound drainages from the center line of Icy Bay (excluding the Guyot Hills) to Cape Fairfield, including Kayak, Hinchinbrook, Montague, and adjacent islands, and Middleton Island, but excluding the Copper River drainage upstream from Miles Glacier, and excluding the Nellie Juan and Kings River drainages;

(i) Unit 6(A) consists of Gulf of Alaska drainages east of Palm Point near Katalla, including Kanak, Wingham, and Kayak Islands;

(ii) Unit 6(B) consists of Gulf of Alaska and Copper River Basin drainages west of Palm Point near Katalla, east of the west bank of the

Copper River, and east of a line from Flag Point to Cottonwood Point;

(iii) Unit 6(C) consists of drainages west of the west bank of the Copper River, and west of a line from Flag Point to Cottonwood Point, and drainages east of the east bank of Rude River and drainages into the eastern shore of Nelson Bay and Orca Inlet;

(iv) Unit 6(D) consists of the remainder of Unit 6;

(v) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) The Goat Mountain goat observation area, which consists of that portion of Unit 6 bounded on the north by Miles Lake and Miles Glacier, on the

south and east by Pleasant Valley River and Pleasant Glacier, and on the west by the Copper River, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(B) The Heney Range goat observation area, which consists of that portion of Unit 6(C) south of the Copper River Highway and west of the Eyak River, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(vi)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear:		
GMU 6—Unit 6(A)—Residents of Yakutat.....	Unit 6(A)—1 bear.....	Sept. 1–June 30.
GMU 6—Unit 6 (B) and (C)—Residents of Unit 6 (B) and (C), except Cordova.....	Unit 6 (B), (C)—1 bear.....	Sept. 1–June 30.
GMU 6—Unit 6(D)—Residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.....	Unit 6(D)—1 bear.....	Sept. 1–June 30.
Deer: GMU 6—No determination.....	Unit 6—4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Nov. 1–Dec. 31.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Goats:		
GMU 6—Unit 6 (A) and (B)—No determination.....	Unit 6 (A), (B)—1 goat by registration permit only.....	Aug. 20–Jan. 31.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
GMU 6—Unit 6 (C) and (D)—Rural residents of Unit 6 (C) and (D).	GMU 6(D) (subareas 822, 823, 824, 828, 829, 830, 879 only)—1 goat by Federal registration permit only. The taking of goats on Federal public land in GMU 6(D), subareas 823 and 824, is closed except to rural residents of GMU 6(C) and 6(D). The season will be closed when harvest levels are reached.	No open season.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 6—No determination	Unit 6(C) and remainder of Unit 6(D)	July 1—June 30.
Beaver: GMU 6—No determination	No limit	July 1—June 30.
Coyote: GMU 6—No determination	Trapping—20 per season	Feb. 1—Mar. 31.
	Unit 6 (A), (D)—Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1—Apr. 30.
	Unit 6(A)—Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 31.
	Unit 6(B)—Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
	Unit 6(B)—Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Apr. 30.
	Unit 6(C)—South of the Copper River Highway and east of the Heney Range—Hunting—No limit.	July 1—June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 31.
	Unit 6(C)—Remainder—Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 6—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1—Feb. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 6—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Lynx: GMU 6—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
	Hunting—2 Lynx	Dec. 15—Jan. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Jan. 31.
Marten: GMU 6—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 6—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—June 10.
Muskrat: GMU 6—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 31.
Otter (land only): GMU 6—No determination	Trapping—No limit	July 1—June 30.
Raccoon: GMU 6—No determination	No limit	July 1—June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground, Flying): GMU 6—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Aug. 10—Apr. 30.
Wolf: GMU 6—Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11, 13, and 16—26.	Hunting—2 Wolves	Nov. 10—Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 6—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1—Mar. 31.
	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
	Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1—Nov. 17 and Mar. 1—Apr. 15.
Crow: GMU 6—No determination	Hunting—40 per day	Aug. 1—May 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 6—No determination.	Hunting—5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1—May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 6—No determination.	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1—May 15.

(7) GMU 7. (i) Game Management Unit 7 consists of Gulf of Alaska drainages between Gore Point and Cape Fairfield, including the Nellie Juan and Kings River drainages, and including the Kenai River drainage upstream from the Russian River, the drainages into the south side of Turnagain Arm west of and including the Portage Creek drainage, and east of 150° W. long., and all Kenai Peninsula drainages east of 150° W. long., from Turnagain Arm to the Kenai River;

(ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified:

(A) The Portage Glacier Closed Area in Unit 7, which consists of Portage Creek drainages between the Anchorage-Seward Railroad and Placer

Creek in Bear Valley, Portage Lake, the mouth of Byron Creek, Glacier Creek and Byron Glacier, is closed to hunting; however, migratory birds and small game may be hunted with shotguns after September 1;

(B) The Exit Glacier Closed Area in Unit 7, which consists of the south side drainages of the Resurrection River downstream from the mouth of Redman Creek, and Resurrection Bay drainages between the mouth of the Resurrection River and the mouth of Lowell Creek, is closed to the taking of big game;

(C) The Cooper Landing Closed Area, which consists of that portion of Units 7 and 15 bounded by a line from the junction of the Sterling Highway and the Chugach National Forest boundary, then along the national forest boundary to Thurman Creek, then southeasterly

along Thurman Creek and the northeast side of Trout Lake, then to the confluence of Juneau Creek and Falls Creek, then easterly along Falls Creek and the North Fork of Falls Creek and over the connecting saddle to Devils Creek, then southeasterly along Devils Creek to its confluence with Quartz Creek, then southwesterly along Quartz Creek to the Sterling Highway and then to the point of beginning, is closed to the taking of Dall sheep and mountain goat;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—"No determination" indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 7—No determination	Unit 7—3 bears	July 1—June 30.
Goats: GMU 7—Residents of Port Graham and English Bay	None	No open season.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 7—No determination	No limit	July 1—June 30.
Beaver: GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—20 per season	Feb. 1—Mar. 31.
Coyote: GMU 7—No determination	Hunting—No limit	Sept. 1—Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 7—No determination.	Hunting—2 foxes	Nov. 1—Feb. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—1 Fox	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
	Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Marten: GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Raccoon: GMU 7—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground, Flying): GMU 7—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Hunting—1 Wolf	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Crow: GMU 7—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
	Hunting—40 per day	Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and Mar. 1–Apr. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 7—No determination	Hunting—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 7—No determination	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

(8) GMU 8. (i) Game Management Unit 8 consists of all islands southeast of the centerline of Shelikof Strait, including Kodiak, Afognak, Whale, Raspberry, Shuyak, Spruce, Marmot, Sitkalidak, Amook, Uganik, and Chirikof Islands,

the Trinity Islands, the Semidi Islands, and other adjacent islands;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(ii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Caribou: GMU 8—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Deer: GMU 8—Residents of Unit 8	Unit 8—that portion of Kodiak Island north of the access road from Port Lions to Crescent Lake (57° 52' N. lat., 152° 58' W. long.), and east of a line from the outlet of Crescent Lake to Mount Ellison Peak and from Mount Ellison Peak to Pokati Point at Whale Passage, and that portion of Kodiak Island north of a line from Sequel Point to Pasagshak Pass, and north of the area draining into Ugak Bay east of a line from the mouth of Selter Creek to Crag Point—1 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Oct. 31.	Aug. 1–Oct. 31.
	Unit 8—that portion of Kodiak Island east of a line from the mouth of Selter Creek to Crag Point draining into Ugak Bay, and south of a line from Sequel Point to Pasagshak Pass—1 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Oct. 31.	Aug. 1–Dec. 15.
	Remainder of Unit 8—5 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15–Jan. 7.	Aug. 1–Jan. 7.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 8—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 8—No determination	Trapping—30 Beaver per season	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: GMU 8—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 8—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 8—No determination	Hunting—No limit	Trapping—No limit
Marten: GMU 8—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 8—No determination	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Muskrat: GMU 8—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Otter (land only): GMU 8—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Raccoon: GMU 8—No determination	No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 8—No determination	No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Wolf: GMU 8—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolverine: GMU 8—No determination	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Hunting—2 Wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Crow: GMU 8—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
	Hunting—40 per day	Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and Mar. 1–Apr. 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White): GMU 8—No determination	20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

(9) GMU 9. Game Management Unit 9 consists of the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent islands, including drainages east of False Pass, Pacific Ocean drainages west of and excluding the Redoubt Creek drainage, drainages into the south side of Bristol Bay, drainages into the north side of Bristol Bay east of

Etolin Point, and including the Sanak and Shumagin Islands;

(i) Unit 9(A) consists of that portion of Unit 9 draining into Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet between the southern boundary of Unit 16 (Redoubt Creek) and the northern boundary of Katmai National Park and Preserve;

(ii) Unit 9(B) consists of the Kvichak River drainage;

(iii) Unit 9(C) consists of the Alagnak (Branch) River drainage, the Naknek River drainage, and all land and water within Katmai National Park and Preserve;

(iv) Unit 9(D) consists of all Alaska Peninsula drainages west of a line from the southernmost head of Port Moller to the head of American Bay, including the Shumagin Islands and other islands of Unit 9 west of the Shumagin Islands;

(v) Unit 9(E) consists of the remainder of Unit 9;

(vi) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) In Unit 9 in the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, the McNeil River drainage, Mikfik Creek drainage, and all drainages into McNeil Cove from Akjemguiga Cove to McNeil Head, are closed to hunting, and the remainder of

the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and contiguous tidelands are closed to brown bear hunting; access to the sanctuary is by permit only issued by the State of Alaska;

(B) Unit 9(E) is closed to the taking of Canada Geese;

(C) that portion of Unit 9 extending south and east of McNeil River State Game Sanctuary to the boundary of Katmai National Park and Preserve, and including any State land within the boundaries of Katmai National Park and Preserve, is closed to brown bear hunting;

(vii) The following areas are closed to the trapping of furbearers for subsistence as indicated: The drainages

of McNeil River, Mikfik Creek and all other drainages into McNeil Cove which extends from Akjemguiga Cove on the north to McNeil Head on the south, located at the head of Kamishak Bay, in the lower Cook Inlet are closed to trapping; access to the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary is by permit only;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(viii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 9—No determination	Unit 9—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:		
GMU 9—Unit 9(A), (C), and (D)—No subsistence.		
GMU 9—Unit 9(B)—Residents of Unit 9(B)	Unit 9(B)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Oct. 1–Oct. 21 (odd years only) and May 10–May 25 (even years only).
GMU 9—Unit 9(E)—Residents of Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay and Perryville.	Unit 9 (E)—1 bear (Federal registration permit is required May 10–May 25 (odd years only) and Oct. 7–Oct. 21 (even years only). Remainder of Unit 9	Oct. 7–Oct. 21 and May 10–May 25. No open season.
Caribou:		
GMU 9—Unit 9(A) and (B)—Residents of Units 9(A), (B), (C), and 17.	Units 9(A), (B) and (E)—4 caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be taken Aug. 10–Aug. 31 and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Sept. 1–Nov. 30.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
GMU 9—Unit 9(C)—Residents of Units 9(B), (C), 17 and residents of Egegik.	Unit 9(C)—4 caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be taken Aug. 10–Nov. 30. A Federal registration permit is required Aug. 10–Nov. 30.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
GMU 9—Unit 9(D)—Residents of Unit 9(D) and residents of False Pass and Unit 10 (Unimak Island only).	Unit 9(D) and Unit 10, Unimak Island only—1 bull (Federal lands are closed to the hunting of caribou except by rural Alaska residents of Unit 9(D) and 10 (Unimak Island only).	Aug. 10–Sept. 30 and Dec. 1–Mar. 31.
GMU 9—Unit 9(E)—Residents of Nelson Lagoon and Sand Point.		
Sheep: GMU 9—No determination	Unit 9—1 ram with $\frac{3}{4}$ curl horn	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose:		
GMU 9—Unit 9(A), (B), (C), (E)—Residents of Unit 9(A), (B), (C), (E).	Unit 9(A)—1 bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 15.
	Unit 9(C)—that portion draining into the Naknek River—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken by registration permit only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31.	Unit 9(B)—1 bull Sept. 1–Sept. 15 and Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
	Unit 9(C)—Remainder—1 moose may be taken only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31.	Sept. 1–Sept. 15 and Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
GMU 9—Unit 9(D)—No subsistence	Unit 9(D)	No open season
	Unit 9(E)—1 bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 15 and Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 9—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 9—No determination	Trapping—40 beaver per season	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.
Coyote: GMU 9—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White): GMU 9—No determination	Hunting—No limit	Dec. 1–Mar. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 9—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
		Trapping—No limit Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 9—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 9—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Marten: GMU 9—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 9—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: GMU 9—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 9—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Raccoon: GMU 9—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 9—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 9—Residents of Unit 9	Hunting—10 Wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 9—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Crow: GMU 9—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit..... Hunting—40 per day.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28. Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and Mar. 1–Apr. 15. Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 9—No determination.	Hunting—15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 9—No determination.	Hunting—20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 1–May 15.

(10) GMU 10. Game Management Unit 10 consists of the Aleutian Islands, Unimak Island and the Pribilof Islands;

(i) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) Unit 10, except Unimak Island, is closed to the taking of Canada Geese; and

(B) Otter Island in the Pribilof Islands is closed to hunting;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the

responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(ii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Caribou:		
GMU 10—Unit 10 Unimak—Residents of False Pass Island.....	Unit 10—Unimak Island only—1 bull.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Unit 10—Unimak Island only.....	No open season.
GMU 10—Remainder of Unit 10—No determination.....	Unit 10—Remainder—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 10—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: GMU 10—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): GMU 10—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
		Trapping—No limit
		Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
		Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
		Trapping—No limit
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 10—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
		Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
		Trapping—No limit
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 10—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 10—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: GMU 10—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 10—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Raccoon: GMU 10—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 10—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 10—Residents of Unimak Island Only.....	Hunting—2 Wolves.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 10—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Cormorant: GMU 10—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 10—No determination.	20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

(11) GMU 11. (i) Game Management Unit 11 consists of that area draining into the headwaters of the Copper River south of Suslota Creek and the area drained by all tributaries into the east bank of the Copper River between the

confluence of Suslota Creek with the Slana River and Miles Glacier;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(ii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 11—No determination.....	Unit 11—3 bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: GMU 11—Mentasta Herd—Residents of Units 11, 12 (along Nabesna Road), and 13 (A)–(D).	Unit 11—1 bull by Federal registration permit only. 50 bulls may be taken in Units 11 and 12 combined. (Source of permits—Wrangel-St. Elias National Park, mile 105.5 Old Richardson Highway, Copper Center; or the Slana District Station, Slana).	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Sheep: GMU 11—Residents of Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, McCarthy Road, Mantasta Lake, Mantasta Pass (milepost 79–110), Nabesna Road, Slana, McCarthy/South Wrangell/South Park, Tazlina, and Tonsina, however, No subsistence for Cantwell, east Glenn Highway (milepost 110–180), and to milepost 14 on the Lake Louise Road, Homestead North, Homestead South, Lake Louise, Paxson, Sourdough, Tanacross, Tok, and west Glenn Highway (milepost 78–110).	Unit 11—1 sheep.....	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose: GMU 11—Residents of Unit 11, Residents of Unit 12 (along Nabesna Road), and GMU 13 (A)–(D).	Unit 11—1 bull.....	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 11—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 11—No determination.....	Trapping—30 Beaver per season.....	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: GMU 11—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phase): GMU 11—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 11—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 11—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Lynx.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Marten: GMU 11—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink: GMU 11—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 11—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Otter (land only): GMU 11—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Raccoon: GMU 11—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground, Flying): GMU 11—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 11—Residents of Unit 11.....	Hunting—No limit.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 11—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 11—Residents of Unit 11.....	15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 3.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 11—Residents of GMU 11 11.....	20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

(12) GMU 11 12. (i) Game Management Unit 12 consists of the Tanana River drainage upstream from the Robertson River, including all drainages into the east bank of the Robertson River, and the White River

drainage in Alaska, but excluding the Ladue River drainage;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(ii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 12—No determination.....	Unit 12—3 bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Caribou:		
GMU 12—Nelchina Herd—Residents of Northway and Tetlin Nelchina; GMU 12—Mentasta Herd—No determination.....	Unit 12—that portion west of the Nabesna River within the drainages of Jack Creek, Platinum Creek and Totichunda Creek—1 bull by Federal registration permit only; up to 50 bulls may be taken in Units 11 and 12 combined.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
GMU 12—Chisana Herd—No determination.....	Remainder of Unit 12—1 bull; however, 1 caribou of either sex may be taken by a Federal registration permit during a winter season to be announced for the residents of Tetlin and Northway only.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
Moose:		
GMU 12—Unit 12 south of a line from Noyes Mountain, south-east of the confluence of Tatschunda Creek to Nabesna River—Residents of Unit 11 north of 62nd parallel and excluding BLM parcels of north and south Slana; and residents of Units 12, 13(A)–(D) and residents of Dot Lake.	Unit 12—that portion drained by the Tanana, Nabesna and Chisana Rivers east of the Tetlin Reservation boundary and north of the winter trail from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border—1 bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 15 and Nov. 20–Nov. 30.
GMU 12—Unit 12 east of the Nabesna River, south of the winter trail from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian Border—Residents of Unit 12.	Unit 12—that portion lying east of the Nabesna River and south of the Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border—1 bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 30.
GMU 12—Remainder of Unit 12—Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Dot Lake and Mentasta Lake.	Unit 12—Remainder—1 bull.....	Sept. 1–Sept. 15.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 12—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 12—No determination.....	Trapping—15 Beaver per season.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: GMU 12—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 12—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
		Trapping—No limit
		Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 12—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 12—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Lynx.....	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Marten: GMU 12—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 12—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: GMU 12—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Sept. 20–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 12—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 12—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 12—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 12—Residents of Unit 12.....	Hunting—No limit.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: GMU 12—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 12—No determination.....	15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 12—No determination.	20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

(13) GMU 13. (i) Game Management Unit 13 consists of that area westerly of the east bank of the Copper River and drained by all tributaries into the west bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier and including the Slana River drainages north of Suslota Creek; the drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; the drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Denali National Park at Windy; the drainage into the Susitna River upstream from its junction with the chulitna River; the drainage into the east bank of the Chulitna River upstream to its confluence with Tokositna River; the drainages of the Chulitna River (south of Denali National Park) upstream from its confluence with the Tokositna River; the drainages into the north bank of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River between its confluences with the Talkeetna and Chulitna Rivers; the drainages into the north bank of the Talkeetna River; the drainages into the east bank of the Chickaloon River; the drainages of the Matanuska River above its confluence with the Chickaloon River;

(A) Unit 13(A) consists of that portion of Unit 13 bounded by a line beginning at the Chickaloon River bridge at Mile 77.7 on the Glenn Highway, then along the Glenn Highway to its junction with the Richardson Highway, then south along the Richardson Highway to the foot of Simpson Hill at Mile 111.5, then east to the east bank of the Copper River, then northerly along the east bank of the Copper River to its junction with the Gulkana River, then northerly along the west bank of the Gulkana River to its junction with the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then westerly along the west bank of the West Fork of the Gulkana River to its source, an unnamed lake, then across the divide into the Tyone River drainage, down an unnamed stream into the Tyone River, then down the Tyone River to the Susitna River, then down the southern bank of the Susitna River to the mouth of Kosina Creek, then up Kosina Creek to its headwaters, then across the divide and down Aspen Creek to the Talkeetna River, then southerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Chickaloon River bridge, the point of beginning;

(B) Unit 13(B) consists of that portion of Unit 13 bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of the Copper River and the Gulkana River, then up the east bank of the Copper River to the Gakona River, then up the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier to the boundary of Unit 13, then westerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Susitna Glacier, then southerly along the west bank of the Susitna Glacier and the Susitna River to the Tyone River, then up the Tyone River and across the divide to the headwaters of the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then down the West Fork of the Gulkana River to the confluence of the Gulkana River and the Copper River, the point of beginning;

(C) Unit 13(C) consists of that portion of Unit 13 east of the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier;

(D) Unit 13(D) consists of that portion of Unit 13 south of Unit 13(A);

(E) Unit 13(E) consists of the remainder of Unit 13; (ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) Lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980 are closed to subsistence. Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980 are open to subsistence.

(B) Delta Controlled Use Area:

(1) The area consists of the drainages of the Tanana River south of the Alaska Highway, from the west bank of the Johnson River to and including drainages of the Delta River north of north bank of Miller Creek and Canwell Glacier in Units 13(B), 20(A), and 20(D);

(2) The area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle or pack animal for hunting, from August 5 through August 25; however, this does not prohibit motorized access to the area for hunting, or transportation of game on the Richardson Highway;

(C) The Paxson Closed Area in Unit 13(B), which consists of the eastern drainage of the Gulkana River lying west of the Richardson Highway and the western drainage of the Gulkana River between the Denali Highway and the north end of Paxson Lake where the Gulkana River enters Paxson Lake, is closed to the taking of big game;

(D) The Sheep Mountain Closed Area which lies along the Glenn Highway in Unit 13(A) and is bounded by a line

from Caribou Creek, Milepost 107 Glenn Highway, then easterly along the Glenn Highway to Milepost 123, then north to Squaw Creek, then downstream to Caribou Creek, then down Caribou Creek to the point of beginning, is closed to the taking of mountain goat and Dall sheep;

(E) The Sourdough Controlled Use Area:

(1) The area consists of that portion of Unit 13(B) bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Sourdough Creek and the Gulkana River, then northerly along Sourdough Creek to the Richardson Highway at approximately Mile 148, then northerly along the Richardson Highway to the Meiers Creek Trail at approximately Mile 170, then westerly along the trail to the Gulkana River, then southerly along the east of the Gulkana River to its confluence with Sourdough Creek, the point of beginning;

(2) The area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting; however, this does not prohibit motorized access or transportation of game on the Richardson Highway, Sourdough and Haggard Creeks, Meiers Lake trails, or other trails designated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game;

(F) The Clearwater Creek Controlled Use Area:

(1) The area consists of that portion of Unit 13(B) north of the Denali Highway, west of and including the MacLaren River drainage, east of and including the eastern bank drainages of the Middle Fork of the Susitna River downstream from and including the Susitna Glacier, and the eastern bank drainages of the Susitna River downstream from its confluence with the Middle Fork;

(2) The area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting; however, this does not prohibit motorized access, or transportation of game, on the Denali Highway;

(G) The Tonsina Controlled Use Area:

(1) The area consists of that portion of Unit 13(D) bounded on the west by the Richardson Highway from the Tiekell River to the Tonsina River at Tonsina, on the north along the south bank of the Tonsina River to where the Edgerton Highway crosses the Tonsina River, then along the Edgerton Highway to Chitina, on the east by the Copper River from Chitina to the Tiekell River, and on

the south by the north bank of the Tiekell River;

(2) The area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle or pack animal for hunting, from August 5 to September 30;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility Determination	Bag Limits	Open Season
Black Bear: GMU 13—No determination.....	Unit 13—3 bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: GMU 13—Nelchina Herd—Residents of Units 11, 13, and 12 (along the Nabesna Road).	Unit 13—2 caribou by Federal registration permit only. Hunting within the Trans Alaska Oil Pipeline right-of-way is prohibited. The right-of-way is identified as the area occupied by the pipeline (buried or above ground) and the cleared area 25 feet on either side of the pipeline.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20 and Jan. 5–Mar. 31.
Sheep:		
GMU 13—Tok Management Area—No subsistence.....	Unit 13—excluding Unit 13(D) and the Tok and Delta Management Areas—	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
GMU 13—Delta Management Area—No subsistence.....	1 Ram with 7/8 curl horn	
GMU 13—Unit 13(D)—No subsistence.....		
GMU 13—Remainder of Unit 13—No determination.....		
Goats:		
GMU 13—Unit 13(A), (B), and (C)—No determination.....	Unit 13.....	No open season.
GMU 13—Unit 13(D)—No subsistence.....		
Moose: GMU 13—Residents of Unit 13.....	Unit 13—1 bull moose by Federal registration permit only; only 1 permit will be issued per household. Source of permits—Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen District Office, Glennallen AK.	Aug. 25–Sept. 20.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 13—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 13—No determination.....	Trapping—30 Beaver per season.....	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: GMU 13—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 13—No determination.....	Hunting—2—Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 13—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: GMU 13—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Hunting—2 Lynx.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Marten: GMU 13—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 13—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 13—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 13—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Raccoon: GMU 13—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 13—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 13—Residents of Unit 13.....	Hunting—No limit.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 13—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 13—Residents of Unit 13.	15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 13—Residents of Unit 13.	20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

(14) GMU 14. (i) Game Management Unit 14 consists of drainages into the north side of Turnagain Arm west of and excluding the Portage Creek drainage, drainages into Knik Arm excluding drainages of the Chickaloon and Matanuska Rivers in Unit 13, drainages into the north side of Cook Inlet east of the Susitna River, drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River downstream from the Talkeetna River, and drainages into the south bank of the Talkeetna River;

(A) Unit 14(A) consists of drainages in Unit 14 bounded on the west by the Susitna River, on the north by Willow Creek, Peters Creek, and by a line from the head of Peters Creek to the head of the Chickaloon River, on the east by the eastern boundary of Unit 14, and on the south by Cook Inlet, Knik Arm, the south bank of the Knik River from its mouth to

its junction with Knik Glacier, across the face of Knik Glacier and along the north side of Knik Glacier to the Unit 6 boundary;

(B) Unit 14(B) consists of that portion of Unit 14 north of Unit 14(A);

(C) Unit 14(C) consists of that portion of Unit 14 south of Unit 14(A);

(ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified:

(A) The Fort Richardson Management Area, consisting of the Fort Richardson Military Reservation, is open to the taking of big game by permit only;

(B) The Eagle River Management Area, consisting of the Eagle River drainage upstream from the Glenn Highway in Unit 14(C) is closed to hunting, except sheep hunting by permit;

(C) The Anchorage Management Area:

(1) The area consists of all Cook Inlet drainages south of the Elmendorf and Fort Richardson military reservations and north of and including Rainbow Creek, but excluding the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge;

(2) The Anchorage Management Area is closed to hunting, except that moose hunting is allowed by State of Alaska permit only; and small game and waterfowl may be taken by falconry, except that waterfowl may not be taken in the Ship Creek drainage west of Post Road;

(D) The Eklutna Lake Management Area:

(1) The area consists of the drainages of Eklutna River and Eklutna Lake in Unit 14(C) upstream from the Glenn Highway, excluding those drainages flowing into the East Fork of Eklutna

River upstream from the bridge above the Lake and Thunderbird Creek;

(2) The area is closed to hunting, except that:

(i) Small game may be taken by bow and arrow only, from the day after Labor Day through April 30;

(ii) Moose hunting is allowed by permit with bow and arrow only;

(iii) Black bear may be taken by bow and arrow only, from the day after Labor Day to May 20, for one bear only;

(iv) Sheep may be taken by permit, and by bow and arrow only, from the day after Labor Day through September 30;

(E) The Peters Creek Management Area:

(1) The area consists of all lands bounded on the south and west by Eagle River and the Fort Richardson Military Reservation, on the east by the old Glen Highway, and on the north by Peters Creek;

(2) The area is closed to hunting except that:

(i) Small game may be taken by shotgun or bow and arrow only, north and west of the Alaska Railroad;

(ii) Moose hunting is allowed by drawing permit, by bow and arrow only;

(iii) The following areas in Unit 14(C) (Anchorage Area) are closed to the trapping of furbearers for subsistence as indicated:

(A) The drainages into Eklutna River and Eklutna Lake, excluding those drainages flowing into the East Fork of the Eklutna River, upstream from the bridge above the lake, within the Chugach State Park except Thunderbird Creek;

(B) Eagle River and all drainages into Eagle River;

(C) That portion of Chugach State Park outside of the Eagle River, Anchorage, and Eklutna Management areas is open to trapping under Unit

14(C) seasons and bag limits, except no trapping of wolf, wolverine, land otter, or beaver is allowed;

(D) All land and water within the Anchorage Management Area as described in the preceding subsection;

(E) In the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge in Unit 14(C), described in Alaska Statute 16.20.031: all land and water south and west of and adjacent to the toe of the bluff that extends from Point Woronzof southeasterly to Potter Creek;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—"No determination" indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 14—Units 14 (A) and (C)—No determination.....	Unit 14 (A), (C)—1 bear.....	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 14—Unit 14(A)—No determination.....	Unit 14(A)—1 bear every four regulatory years.....	Sept. 1–Oct. 10.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 14—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 14—No determination.....	Trapping—Unit 14 (A), (B)—30 Beavers per season.....	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—Unit 14(C)—That portion within the drainages of Glacier Creek, Kern Creek, Peterson Creek, and the Twentymile River—20 per season.....	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.
	Unit 14(C)—Remainder.....	No Open Season.
Coyote: GMU 14—No determination.....	Hunting—Unit 14 (A), (B)—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
	Hunting—Unit 14(C)—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 14—No determination.....	Hunting—Unit 14—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
	Trapping—Unit 14 (A), (B)—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
	Trapping—Unit 14(C)—1 Fox.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 14—No determination.....	Hunting—Unit 14(A)—5 Hares per day.....	July 1–June 30.
	Hunting—Unit 14(B)—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Hunting—Unit 14(C)—5 Hares per day.....	Day after Labor Day–Apr. 30.
Lynx: GMU 14—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Lynx.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Marten: GMU 14—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 14—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 14—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 14—No determination.....	Trapping—Unit 14 (A), (B)—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—Unit 14(C)—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Raccoon: GMU 14—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 14—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 14—No determination.....	Hunting—Unit 14 (A), (B)—4 Wolves.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
	Hunting—Unit 14(C)—1 Wolf.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolverine: GMU 14—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 14—No determination.....	Unit 14 (A), (B)—15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
	Unit 14(C)—5 per day, 10 in possession.....	Day after Labor Day–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 14—No determination.....	Unit 14(a)—10 per day, 20 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
	Unit 14(B)—20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
	Unit 14(C)—10 per day, 20 in possession.....	Day after Labor Day–Mar. 31.

(15) GMU 15. (i) Game Management Unit 15 consists of that portion of the

Kenai Peninsula and adjacent islands draining into the Gulf of Alaska, Cook

Inlet and Turnagain Arm from Gore Point to the point where longitude line

150°00' W. crosses the coast line of Chickaloon Bay in Turnagain Arm, including that area lying west of longitude line 150°00' W. to the mouth of the Russian River, then southerly along the Chugach National Forest boundary to the upper end of Upper Russian Lake; and including the drainages into Upper Russian Lake west of the Chugach National Forest boundary;

(A) Unit 15(A) consists of that portion of Unit 15 north of the Kenai River and Skilak Lake;

(B) Unit 15(B) consists of that portion of Unit 15 south of the Kenai River and Skilak Lake, and north of the Kasilof River, Tustumena Lake, Glacier Creek, and Tustumena Glacier;

(C) Unit 15(C) consists of the remainder of Unit 15; (ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) The Moose River Closed Area near Sterling in Unit 15(A), which consists of the area on and within one-quarter mile of the Moose River between the Kenai National Moose Range boundary and the Sterling Highway, is closed to the taking of waterfowl;

(B) The Kenai Controlled Use Area, consisting of that portion of Unit 15(A)

north of the Sterling Highway, is closed during moose-hunting season to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of a moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply after 12:01 a.m., September 11, and does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the Controlled Use Area;

(C) The Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area, consisting of Unit 15(C), is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle except an aircraft or boat for hunting moose from September 11 through September 20, including transportation of a moose hunter or moose part; however this does not apply to a motorized vehicle on a State- or Borough-maintained highway;

(D) The Skilak Loop Management Area; consisting of that portion of Unit 15(A) bounded by a line beginning at the easternmost junction of the Sterling Highway and the Skilak Loop (milepost 76.3), then due south to the south bank of the Kenai River, then southerly along the south bank of the Kenai River to its confluence with Skilak Lake, then westerly along the north shore of Skilak Lake to Lower Skilak Lake Campground, then northerly along the Lower Skilak

Lake Campground Road and the Skilak Loop Road to its westernmost junction with the Sterling Highway, then easterly along the Sterling Highway to the point of beginning; is closed to hunting and trapping except that small game may be taken only from October 1 through March 1 by bow and arrow only, and antlerless moose may be taken by permit only.

(iii) The following areas are closed to the trapping of furbearers for subsistence as indicated:

(A) Within the city limits of Homer (Unit 15) as those limits existed in November 1987;

(B) The Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area;

(C) That portion of Unit 15(B) east of the Kenai River, Skilak Lake, Skilak River, and Skilak Glacier is closed only to the trapping of marten;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iv)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 15—No determination	Unit 15—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 15—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 15—No determination	Trapping—20 Beaver per season	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.
Coyote: GMU 15—No determination	Hunting—No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phase): GMU 15—No determination	Trapping—1 Fox	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 15—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Marten: GMU 15—No determination	Trapping—Unit 15(B)—that portion east of the Kenai River, Skilak Lake, Skilak River and Skilak Glacier.	No open season.
	Unit 15—Remainder—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 15—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 15—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter (land only): GMU 15—No determination	Trapping—Unit 15(A), (B)—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
	Trapping—Unit 15(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Raccoon: GMU 15—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 15—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 15—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolf	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolverine: GMU 15—No determination	Hunting—Unit 15—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—Unit 15(A)	No open season.
	Trapping—Unit 15(B), (C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Crow: GMU 15—No determination	40 per day	Sept. 1–Nov. 17 and Mar. 1–Apr. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 15—Residents of Unit 15.	15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 15—Residents of Unit 15.	Unit 15(A), (B)—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
	Unit 15(C)—10 per day, 20 in possession	Aug. 10–Dec. 31.

(16) GMU 16. (i) Game Management Unit 16 consists of the drainages into Cook Inlet between Redoubt Creek and the Susitna River, including Redoubt Creek drainage, Kalgin Island, and the drainages on the west side of the

Susitna River (including the Susitna River) upstream to its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainages into the west side of the Chulitna River (including the Chulitna River) upstream to the Tokositna River, and drainages

into the south side of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier, including the drainage of the Kanitula Glacier;

(A) Unit 16(A) consists of that portion of Unit 16 east of the east bank of the

Yentna River from its mouth upstream to the Kahiltna River, east of the east bank of the Kahiltna River, and east of the Kahiltna Glacier;

(B) Unit 16(B) consists of the remainder of Unit 16;

(ii) Public Lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or

subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) Lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980 are closed to subsistence. Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980 are open to subsistence.

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 16—No determination.....	Unit 16—3 bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: GMU 16—No determination.....	Unit 16—1 caribou.....	Aug. 10–Oct. 31.
Moose:		
GMU 16—Unit 16(A)—No subsistence.....	Unit 16(B)—Kaglin Island—No Federal land.....	No open season.
GMU 16—Unit 16(B)—Residents of Unit 16(B).....	Unit 16(B)—Remainder—1 moose, however antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 25–Sept. 30 and from Dec. 1 to Feb. 28 by registration permit only.	Sept. 1–Sept. 30 and Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 16—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 16—No determination.....	Trapping—30 Beaver per season.....	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: GMU 16—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 16—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
		Trapping—No limit
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 16—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: GMU 16—No determination.....	Hunting—2.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Marten: GMU 16—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 16—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 16—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Otter (land only): GMU 16—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–June 10.
Raccoon: GMU 16—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 16—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 16—Residents of Unit 16.....	Hunting—4 Wolves.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 16—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed: GMU 16—Residents of Unit 16.	15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): GMU 16—Residents of Unit 16.	20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

(17) GMU 17. (i) Game Management Unit 17 consists of drainages into Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea between Etolin Point and Cape Newenham, and all islands between these points, including Hagemeister Island and the Walrus Islands;

(A) Unit 17(A) consists of the drainages between Cape Newenham and Cape Constantine, and Hagemeister Island and the Walrus Islands;

(B) Unit 17(B) consists of the Nushagak River drainage upstream from and including the Mulchatna River drainage, and the Wood River drainage upstream from the outlet of Lake Beverley;

(C) Unit 17(C) consists of the remainder of Unit 17;

(ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) All islands and adjacent waters within one-half mile of each island in the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary, as described in Alaska Statute 16.20.110, except for those islands known as the Twins and their adjacent waters are closed to hunting;

(B) The Upper Mulchatna Controlled Use Area consisting of Unit 17(B), is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except aircraft and boats and in legally permitted hunting camps, for

hunting big game from August 1 to November 1, including transportation of big game hunters and parts of big game.

(iii) The following areas are closed to the trapping of furbearers for subsistence as indicated: all islands within the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary as described in Alaska Statute 16.20.110.

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iv)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 17—No determination.....	Unit 17—3 bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 17—Unit 17(A)—Residents of Unit 17, Goodnews Bay and Platinum	Unit 17(A), (C)—1 bear every four regulatory years.....	Sept. 10–Oct. 10 and April 10–May 25.
GMU 17—Unit 17(B) and (C)—Residents of Unit 17.....	Unit 17(B)—1 bear every four regulatory years.....	Sept. 20–Oct. 10 and May 10–May 25.
GMU 17—Unit 17(A) and (B) portions—Residents of Kwethluk.....		

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
GMU 17—Residents of Unit 9(B), 17, and residents of Lime Village and Stony River.	Unit 17(A), and (C)—that portion of Unit 17(C) west of Nushagak River.	No open season.
GMU 17—Unit 17(A) and (B) portions—Residents of Kwethluk.	Unit 17(B), and (C)—that portion of 17(C) east of the Nushagak River—4 caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be taken Aug. 10—Aug. 31, and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 10—Mar. 31.
Moose: GMU 17—Unit 17(A)—Residents of Unit 17 and residents of Goodnews Bay and Platinum	Unit 17(A)	No open season.
GMU 17—Unit 17(B), (C)—Residents of Unit 17, Nondalton, Levelock, Goodnews Bay and Platinum	Unit 17(B)—that portion that includes all the Mulchatna River drainage upstream from and including the Chilchitna River drainage—1 bull.	Sept. 1—Sept. 20.
GMU 17—Unit 17(A), (B) portions—Residents of Kwethluk	Unit 17(B)—Remainder—1 bull.	Aug. 20—Sept. 15 and Dec. 1—Dec. 31.
	Unit 17(C)—that portion that includes the lowithla drainage and Sunshine Valley and all lands west of Wood River and south of Aleknagik Lake—1 bull.	Aug. 20—Sept. 15.
	Unit 17(C)—Remainder—1 bull.	Aug. 20—Sept. 15 and Dec. 1—Dec. 31.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 17—No determination	No limit	July 1—June 30.
Beaver: GMU 17—No determination	Trapping—Unit 17(A)—20 Beaver per season.	Jan. 1—Jan. 31.
	Trapping—Unit 17(B), (C)—20 Beaver per season.	Jan. 1—Feb. 28.
Coyote: GMU 17—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes.	Sept. 1—Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): GMU 17—No determination	Hunting—No limit	Dec. 1—Mar. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 17—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1—Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 17—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
Lynx: GMU 17—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Marten: GMU 17—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 17—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No determination	No limit	Nov. 10—June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 17—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 31.
Raccoon: GMU 17—No determination	No limit	July 1—June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 17—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1—June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1—June 30.
Wolf: GMU 17—Residents of Unit 17	Hunting—10 Wolves	Aug. 10—Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 30.
Wolverine: GMU 17—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1—Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10—Feb. 28.
Cormorant: GMU 17—No determination	No limit	July 1—June 30.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 17—No determination	No limit	Aug. 10—Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 17—No determination	20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10—Apr. 30.
Snowy Owl: GMU 17—No determination	No limit	July 1—June 30.

(18) GMU 18. (i) Game Management Unit 18 consists of that area draining into the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers downstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut and the drainages flowing into the Bering Sea from Cap Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nunivak, St. Matthews, and adjacent islands between Cap Newenham and the Pastolik River;

(ii) The Kalskag Controlled Use Area consisting of that portion of Unit 18 bounded by a line from Lower Kalskag on the Kuskokwim River, northwesterly to Russian Mission on the Yukon River, then east along the north bank of the Yukon River to the old site of Paimiut, then back to Lower Kalskag is closed to the use of aircraft for hunting big game, including transportation of any big game hunter and big game part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a big

game hunter or big game part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area:

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 18—No determination	Unit 18—3 bears	July 1—June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 18—Residents of Akiachak, Akiak, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, Mt. Village, Napaskiak, Platinum, Quinhagak, St. Mary's, and Tuluksek.	Unit 18—Residents domiciled in Kwethluk—1 bear	Sept. 10—Oct. 10 and Apr. 10—May 25.
Caribou: GMU 18—Residents of Kwethluk	All others—1 bear every four regulatory years.	
	Unit 18—north of the Yukon River—1 caribou	Feb. 1—Mar. 31.
	Unit 18—Remainder	No open season.
Moose: GMU 18—Residents of GMU 18 and Upper Kalskag.	Unit 18—that portion north and west of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kuzilvak Mountain, and then to Mountain Village, and west of (but not including) the Andreafsky River drainage; and those portions contained in the Kanektok and Goodnews drainages.	No open season (Closed to all moose hunting).

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse, and Porcupine: GMU 18—No determination	Unit 18—Remainder—1 bull. Federal lands in Unit 18 are closed to the hunting of moose except by rural Alaska residents of Unit 18 and Upper Kalskag.	Sept. 1–Sept. 30 and Dec. 20–Dec. 30.
Beaver: GMU 18—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: GMU 18—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): GMU 18—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 18—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 18—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 18—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Marten: GMU 18—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 18—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 18—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 18—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Raccoon: GMU 18—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 18—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 18—Residents of Unit 18	Hunting—4 Wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 18—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Cormorant: GMU 18—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 18—No determination	15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 18—No determination	20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Snowy Owl: GMU 18—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.

(19) GMU 19. (i) Game Management Unit 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from Lower Kalskag;

(A) Unit 19(A) consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage on the south bank, excluding Unit 19(B);

(B) Unit 19(B) consists of the Aniak River drainage upstream from and including the Salmon River drainage, the Holitna River drainage upstream from and including the Bakbuk Creek drainage, that area south of a line from the mouth of Bakbuk Creek to the radar dome at Sparrevohn Air Force Base, including the Hoholtna River drainage upstream from that line, and the Stony River drainage upstream from and including the Can Creek drainage;

(C) Unit 19(C) consists of that portion of Unit 19 south and east of a line from Benchmark M#1.26 (approximately 1.26 miles south of the northwest corner of the original Mt. McKinley National Park boundary) to the peak of Lone Mountain, then due west to Big River, including the Big River drainage

upstream from that line, and including the Swift River drainage upstream from and including the North Fork drainage;

(D) Unit 19(D) consists of the remainder of Unit 19;

(ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) Lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980 are closed to subsistence. Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980 are open to subsistence.

(B) The Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area consisting of that portion of Unit 19(D) upstream from the mouth of Big River including the drainages of the Big River, Middle Fork, South Fork, East Fork, and Tonzona River, and bounded by a line following the west bank of the Swift Fork (McKinley Fork) of the Kuskokwim River to 152°50' W. long., then north to the boundary of Denali National Preserve, then following the western boundary of Denali National Preserve north to its intersection with the Minchumina-Telida winter trail, then

west to the crest of Telida Mountain, then north along the crest of Munsatli Ridge to elevation 1,610, then northwest to Dyckman Mountain and following the crest of the divide between the Kuskokwim River and the Nowitna drainage, and the divide between the Kuskokwim River and the Nixon Fork River to Loaf bench mark on Halfway Mountain, then south to the west side of Big River drainage, the point of beginning, is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the Controlled Use Area;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 19—No determination	Unit 19—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:		
GMU 19—Unit 19(A)—Residents of Unit 19(A), (D), Tuluksak, Lower Kalskag and Kwethluk	Unit 19(A), (D)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–May 31.
GMU 19—Unit 19(B)—Residents of Kwethluk	Unit 19(B)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 10–May 25

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
GMU 19—Unit 19(D)—Residents of Unit 19(A), (D), Tulusak and Lower Kalskag.		
GMU 19—Unit 19(C)—No subsistence	Unit 19—Remainder	No open season.
Caribou:		
GMU 19—Unit 19(A), (B)—(fall season) Residents of Unit 19(A), (B) and Kwethluk; (winter season) Residents of Unit 18 in Kuskokwim Drainage and Bay, residents of 19(A), (B) and Kwethluk.	Unit 19(A) north of Kuskokwim River—1 caribou Unit 19(A) south of the Kuskokwim River, and Unit 19(B) (excluding residents of Lime Village)—4 caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be taken Aug. 10-Aug. 31 and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Sept. 1-Nov. 30.	Aug. 10-Sept. 30 and Nov. 1-Feb. 28. Aug. 10-Mar. 31.
GMU 19—Unit 19(C)—Residents of Unit 19(C), Lime Village, McGrath, Nikolai, and Telida.	Unit 19(C)—1 caribou	Aug. 10-Oct. 10.
GMU 19—Unit 19(D)—Residents of Unit 19(D), Lime Village, Sleetmute, and Stony River.	Unit 19(D) south and east of the Kuskokwim River and North Fork of the Kuskokwim River—1 caribou Unit 19(D)—Remainder—1 caribou Unit 19—Residents domiciled in Lime Village only; village bag limit of 100 caribou; cows and calves may not be taken from Apr. 1-Aug. 9.	Aug. 10-Sept. 30 and Nov. 1-Jan. 31. Aug. 10-Sept. 30. July 1-June 30.
Sheep: GMU 19—No determination	Unit 19—1 ram with 7/8 curl	Aug. 10-Sept. 20.
Moose:		
GMU 19—Unit 19(A), (B)—Residents of Unit 18 within Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from and including the Johnson River and Unit 19.	Unit 19—Residents of Lime Village only—No bag limit; either sex Unit 19(A)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Nov. 20-Nov. 30 and Feb. 1-Feb. 10.	Aug. 10-Sept. 25 and Nov. 20-Mar. 31. Sept. 1-Sept. 20, Nov. 20-Nov. 30, and Feb. 1-Feb. 10.
GMU 19—Unit 19(C)—Residents of Unit 19	Unit 19(B)—1 bull Unit 19(C)—1 bull	Sept. 1-Sept. 30. Sept. 1-Oct. 10.
GMU 19—Unit 19(D)—Residents of Unit 19 and residents of Lake Minchumina.	Unit 19(D)—that portion of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area within the North Fork drainage upstream from the confluence of the South Fork to the mouth of the Swift Fork—1 bull. Unit 19(D)—remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area—1 bull. Unit 19(D)—Remainder—1 bull	Sept. 1-Sept. 30 and Dec. 1-Feb. 28. Sept. 1-Sept. 30 and Dec. 1-Dec. 15.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 19—No determination	No limit	July 1-June 30.
Beaver: GMU 19—No determination	Trapping—50 Beaver per season	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Coyote: GMU 19—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 19—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 19—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Lynx: GMU 19—No determination	No limit Hunting—2 Lynx Trapping—No limit	July 1-June 30. Nov. 1-Feb. 28. Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Marten: GMU 19—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 19—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Muskrat: GMU 19—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 19—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 19—No determination	No limit	July 1-June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 19—No determination	Hunting—No limit Trapping—No limit	July 1-June 30. July 1-June 30.
Wolf: GMU 19—Residents of Unit	Hunting—10 Wolves Trapping—No limit	Aug. 10-Apr. 30. Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 19—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1-Mar. 31. Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 19—No determination.	15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 19—No determination.	20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.

(20) GMU 20. (i) Unit 20 consists of the Yukon River drainage upstream from and including the Tozitna River drainage to and including the Hamlin Creek drainage, drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage, the Ladue River and Fortymile River drainages and the Tanana River drainage north of Unit 13 and downstream from the east bank of the Robertson River;

(A) Unit 20(A) consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded on the south by the Unit 13 boundary, bounded on the east by the west bank of the Delta River, bounded on the north by the north bank

of the Tanana River from its confluence with the Delta River downstream to its confluence with the Nenana River, and bounded on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River;

(B) Unit 20(B) consists of drainages into the north bank of the Tanana River from and including Hot Springs Slough upstream to and including the Banner Creek drainage;

(C) Unit 20(C) consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded on the east by the east bank of the Nenana River and on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River downstream from the Nenana River;

(D) Unit 20(D) consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded on the east by the east bank of the Robertson River and on the west by the west bank of the Delta River, and drainages into the north bank of the Tanana River from its confluence with the Robertson River downstream to, but excluding, the Banner Creek drainage;

(E) Unit 20(E) consists of drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage, and the Ladue River drainage;

(F) Unit 20(F) consists of the remainder of Unit 20;

(ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) Lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980 are closed to subsistence. Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980 are open to subsistence.

(B) Delta Controlled Use Area consisting of the drainages of the Tanana River south of the Alaska Highway, from the west bank of the Johnson River to and including drainages of the Delta River north of north bank of Miller Creek and Canwell Glacier in Units 13(B), 20(A), and 20(D) is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle or pack animal for hunting, from August 5 through August 25; however, this does not prohibit motorized access to the area for hunting, or transportation of game on the Richardson Highway;

(C) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, consisting of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area, is closed to hunting; however, big game and small game may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle, except aircraft, boats, and licensed highway vehicles, may be used to transport game or hunters within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area;

(D) Birch Lake and the area within one-half mile of Birch Lake (Mile 56 Richardson Highway) is closed to the taking of big game;

(E) Harding Lake and the area within one-half mile of Harding Lake (Mile 44 Richardson Highway) is closed to the taking of big game;

(F) Lost Lake and the area within one-half mile of Lost Lake (Mile 56 Richardson Highway) is closed to the taking of big game with firearms and crossbows;

(G) The Delta Junction Closed Area (Unit 20(D) near Delta Junction), which consists of that portion of Unit 20(D) bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Donnelly Creek and the Delta River, then up Donnelly Creek to the Richardson Highway (Mile 238), then north along the east side of the highway to the coal mine road (Mile 242), then east along the south side of the coal mine road to the junction with the trail to Jarvis Creek, then down the east bank of Jarvis Creek to the 33-Mile Loop Road crossing (Mile 12), to the "12 mile crossing trail" (Mile 246.9), then east along the south side of the "12 mile crossing trail" and across Jarvis Creek

to the 33-Mile Loop Road then northeast along the 33-Mile Loop Road to the intersection with the Alaska Highway (Mile 1414), then southeast along the north side of the Alaska Highway to the bridge at Sawmill Creek (Mile 1403.9), then down the west bank of Sawmill Creek to its confluence with Clearwater Creek and down the south bank of Clearwater Creek to its confluence with the Tanana River, then down the Tanana River to its confluence with the Delta River, and upstream along the east bank of the Delta River to the point of beginning at Donnelly Creek, is closed to the taking of moose;

(H) The Glacier Mountain Controlled Use Area consisting of that portion of Unit 20(E) bounded by a line beginning at Mile 140 of the Taylor Highway, then north along the highway to Eagle, then west along the cat trail from Eagle to Crooked Creek, then from Crooked Creek southwest along the west bank of Mogul Creek to its headwaters on North Peak, then west across North Peak to the headwaters of Independence Creek, then southwest along the west bank of Independence Creek to its confluence with the North Fork of the Fortymile River, then easterly along the south bank of the North Fork of the Fortymile River to its confluence with Champion Creek, then across the North Fork of the Fortymile River to the south bank of Champion Creek and easterly along the south bank of Champion Creek to its confluence with Little Champion Creek, then northeast along the east bank of Little Champion Creek to its headwaters, then northeasterly in a direct line to Mile 140 on the Taylor Highway is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting, from August 5 to September 20; however, this does not prohibit motorized access via, or transportation of game on, the Taylor Highway or any airport;

(I) The Wood River Controlled Use Area consisting of that portion of Unit 20(A) bounded on the north by the south side of the Rex Trail beginning at its intersection with the Totatlanika River then easterly along the Rex trail to Gold King airstrip, then from Gold King airstrip along the trail's extension along the north side of Japan Hills to the Wood River; on the east by the Wood River, including the Wood River drainage upstream from and including the Snow Mountain Gulch Creek drainage; on the south by the divide separating the Yanert River drainage from the drainages of Healy Creek, Moody Creek, Montana Creek and the Wood River; and on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River from the divide separating the drainage of the Yanert River and Montana Creek north

to Healy Creek, then easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to the north fork of Healy Creek, then along the north fork of Healy Creek to its headwaters, then along a straight line to the headwaters of Dexter Creek, then along Dexter Creek to the Totatlanika River, and then down the east bank of the Totatlanika River to the Rex Trail is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle except aircraft for big game hunting and transportation of any big game part, from August 1 through September 30;

(J) The Macomb Plateau Controlled Use Area, consisting of that portion of Unit 20(D) south of the Alaska Highway, draining into the south side of the Tanana River between the east bank of the Johnson River upstream to Prospect Creek, and the east bank of Bear Creek (Mile 1357.3), is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except a floatplane on Fish Lake, for hunting or transportation of any game part, from August 10 through September 30;

(K) The Yanert Controlled Use Area, consisting of that portion of Unit 20(A) drained by the Nenana River upstream from and including the Yanert Fork drainage, is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except aircraft, for big game hunting and transportation of any big game part; however, this does not prohibit motorized access via, and transportation of game on, the Parks Highway;

(L) The Minto Flats Management Area consisting of that portion of Unit 20 bounded by the Elliot Highway beginning at Mile 118, then northeasterly to Mile 96, then east to the Tolovana Hotsprings Dome, then east to the Winter Cat Trail, then along the Cat Trail south to the Old Telegraph Trail at Dunbar, then westerly along the trail to a point where it joins the Tanana River three miles above Old Minto, then along the north bank of the Tanana River (including all channels and sloughs except Swan Neck Slough), to the confluence of the Tanana and Tolovana Rivers and then northerly to the point of beginning, is open to moose hunting by permit only;

(M) The Fairbanks Management Area consists of the Goldstream subdivision (SE1/4 SE1/4 Section 28 and Section 33, Township 2 North, Range 1 West, and Fairbanks Meridian) and that portion of Unit 20(B) bounded by a line from the confluence of Rosie Creek and the Tanana River, northerly along Rosie Creek to the divide between Rosie Creek and Cripple Creek, then down Cripple Creek to its confluence with Ester Creek, then up Ester Creek to its confluence with Ready Bullion Creek,

then up Ready Bullion Creek to the summit of Ester Dome, then down Sheep Creek to its confluence with Goldstream Creek, then easterly along Goldstream Creek to its confluence with First Chance Creek, then up First Chance Creek to Tungsten Hill, then southerly along Steele Creek to its intersection with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, then southerly along the pipeline right-of-way to the Chena River, then along the north bank of the Chena River to the Moose Creek dike, then southerly along Moose Creek dike to its intersection with the Tanana River, and then westerly along the north bank of the Tanana River to the point of beginning;

(N) The Ferry Trail Management Area consisting of that portion of Unit 20(A) bounded on the north by the Rex Trail; on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River from its intersection with

the Rex Trail south to the divide forming the north boundary of the Lignite Creek drainage; on the south by that divide easterly and southerly to the headwaters of Sanderson Creek at Usibelli Peak, then along a southwesterly line to the confluence of Healy Creek and Coal Creek, then upstream easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to the north fork of Healy Creek, then along the north fork of Healy Creek to its headwaters; on the east by a straight line from the headwaters of Healy Creek to the headwaters of Dexter Creek, then along Dexter Creek to the Totatlanika River, then down the east bank of the Totatlanika River to the Rex Trail is open to caribou hunting by permit only;

(O) The Healy-Lignite Management Area consisting of that portion of Unit 20(A) that includes the entire Lignite

Creek drainage, and that portion of the Nenana River drainage south of the Lignite Creek drainage and north of a boundary beginning at the confluence of the Nenana River and Healy Creek, then easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to its confluence with Coal Creek, then northeasterly to the headwaters of Sanderson Creek at Usibelli Peak is open to hunting by bow and arrow only.

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 20—No determination.....	Unit 20—3 bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:		
GMU 20—Unit 20 (A), (B), (C), and (F)—No Determination.....	Unit 20—except Unit 20(E)—1 bear every four regulatory years.....	Sept. 1–May 31.
GMU 20—Unit 20 (E)—No subsistence.....	Unit 20(E).....	No open season.
Caribou:		
GMU 20—Unit 20 (A), (C) (Delta, Yanert, and 20(C) herds), (D)—No Subsistence for residents of McKinley Village, the area along the Parks Highway between milepost 216 and 239 and households of the Denali National Parks Headquarters.	Unit 20(C).....	No open season.
GMU 20—Unit 20(E) 40-Mile Herd—Residents of Unit 12 north of Wrangell Park-Preserve, rural residents of 20(D) and residents of 20(E).	Unit 20(E)—that portion drained by the Yukon River downstream from and including the Seventy-mile and Charley Rivers, the North Fork Forty-mile River upstream from and including Independence Creek, the Middle Fork Forty-mile River upstream from Fish Creek, and the Mosquito Fork Forty-mile River upstream from and including Ketchumstuck Creek—1 caribou.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30 and Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
GMU 20—Unit 20 (B) and (F)—No determination.....	Unit 20(E)—Remainder of Unit 20(E) accessible by the Taylor Highway and associated trails, as described in the permit—1 caribou by registration permit only; however, only bulls may be taken prior to Dec. 1.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30 and Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
	Unit 20(F)—except the Tozitna River drainage, south of the Yukon River and west of the Dalton Highway—1 bull.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
	Unit 20(F)—Tozitna River drainage—1 caribou; however, only bull caribou may be taken Aug. 10–Sept. 30.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30, Nov. 26–Dec. 10, and Mar. 1–Mar. 15.
	Unit 20(F)—Remainder—1 bull.....	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Moose:		
GMU 20—Unit 20(A)—Residents of Cantwell, Minto, and Nenana.....	Unit 20(A)—that portion south of the Rex Trail and west of the Wood River Controlled Use Area, and the Yanert Controlled Use Area—1 bull with a spike-fork or 50-inch antlers.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
GMU 20—Unit 20 (A) and (C)—No Subsistence for residents of McKinley Village, the area along the Parks Highway between milepost 216 and 239 and households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.	Unit 20(A)—1 bull.....	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
GMU 20—Unit 20(B) Minto Management Area—Residents of Minto and Nenana.	Unit 20(B)—that portion within the Minto Flats Management Area—1 bull by Federal registration permit only (Source of permits—Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, Fairbanks AK).	Sept. 1–Sept. 20 and Jan. 10–Feb. 28.
GMU 20—Remainder of Unit 20(B)—Rural residents of GMU 20(B) Nenana and Tanana.	Unit 20(B)—the drainage of the Middle Fork of the Chena River and that portion of the Salcha River Drainage upstream from and including Goose Creek—1 bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
	Unit 20(B)—Remainder—(except the Fairbanks Management Area; No subsistence)—1 bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
	Unit 20(C)—1 bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
GMU 20—Unit 20(C)—Rural residents of Unit 20(C) (except that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve and that portion east of the Teklanika River), and residents of Cantwell, Manley, Minto, Nenana, the Parks Highway from milepost 300–309, Miko'oi, Tanana, and Tetida.	Unit 20(E)—that portion drained by the Ladue, Sixty-mile, and Forty-mile Rivers (all forks) from Mile 9½ to Mile 145 Taylor Highway, including the Boundary Cutoff Road—1 bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 10.
GMU 20—Unit 20(E)—No determination.....	Unit 20(E)—Remainder—that portion draining into the Yukon River upstream from and including the Boundary Creek drainages and the Taylor Highway from mile 145 to Eagle—1 bull.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
GMU 20—Unit 20(F)—Residents of Unit 20(F), Manley, Minto, and Stevens Village.	Unit 20(F)—1 bull.....	Sept. 1–Sept. 25.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 20—No determination.	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 20—No determination.	Trapping—Unit 20(A)—25 Beaver per person.....	Feb. 1–Apr. 15.
	Trapping—Unit 20(B)—that portion of the Chena River downstream from its confluence with the Little Chena River (Piedriver), Slough down—stream from Plack Road and Badger and 20(D).	No open season.
	Trapping—Unit 20(B)—Remainder of Unit 20(B) and Unit 20 (C), (E)—25 Beaver per season.	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: GMU 20—No determination.	Trapping—Unit 20(F)—50 Beaver per season.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
	Hunting—Unit 20—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—Unit 20(E)—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
	Trapping—Unit 20—Remainder (except 20(D))—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox: Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 20—No determination.	Unit 20(D).....	No open season.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 20—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: GMU 20—No determination.	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Hunting—Unit 20(E)—2 Lynx.....	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
	Trapping—Unit 20(E)—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
	Hunting—Unit 20—Remainder (except (D))—2 Lynx.....	Dec. 1–Jan. 1.
	Trapping—Unit 20—Remainder (except (D))—No limit.....	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
	Unit 20(D).....	No open season.
Marten: GMU 20—No determination.	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 20—No determination.	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: GMU 20—No determination.	Trapping—Unit 20(E)—No limit.....	Sept. 20–June 10.
	Trapping—Unit 20—Remainder (except (D))—No limit.....	Nov. 1–June 10.
	Unit 20(D).....	No open season.
Otter (land only): GMU 20—No determination.	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 20—No determination.	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 20—No determination.	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 20—Residents of Unit 20.	Hunting—Unit 20—No limit.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—Unit 20(E)—No limit.....	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—Unit 20—Remainder (except (D))—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
	Unit 20(D).....	No open season.
Wolverine: GMU 20—No determination.	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 20—No determination.	Unit 20(D).....	No open season.
		Unit 20—Remainder—15 per day, 30 in possession
		Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 20—No determination.	Unit 20(D).....	No open season.
	Unit 20—Remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

(21) GMU 21. (i) Game Management Unit 21 consists of drainages into the Yukon River upstream from Paimiut to but not including the Tozitna River drainage on the south bank, and excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage;

(A) Unit 21(A) consists of the Innoko River drainage upstream from and including the Iditarod River drainage, and the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River;

(B) Unit 21(B) consists of the Yukon River drainage upstream from Ruby and east of the Ruby-Poorman Road, downstream from and excluding the Tozitna River and Tanana River drainages, and excluding the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River, and excluding the Melozitna River drainage upstream from Grayling Creek;

(C) Unit 21(C) consists of the Melozitna River drainage upstream from Grayling Creek, and the Dulbi River drainage upstream from and including the Cottonwood Creek drainage;

(D) Unit 21(D) consists of the Yukon River drainage from and including the Blackburn Creek drainage upstream to Ruby, including the area west of the Ruby-Poorman Road, excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage, and excluding the Dulbi River drainage upstream from Cottonwood Creek;

(E) Unit 21(E) consists of the Yukon River drainage from Paimiut upstream to but not including the Blackburn Creek drainage, and the Innoko River drainage downstream from the Iditarod River drainage; (ii) Public Lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified:

(A) The Koyukuk Controlled Use Area consisting of those portions of Units 21 and 24 bounded by a line from the north bank of the Yukon River at Koyukuk, then northerly to the confluences of the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers, then northeasterly to the confluences Billy Hawk Creek and the Huslia River (65°57' N. lat., 156°41' W. long.), then easterly to the south end of Solismunket

Lake, then east to Hughes, then south to Little Indian River, then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochta Mountain, then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek then southwest to Bishop Rock, then westerly along the north bank of the Yukon River (including Koyukuk Island) to the point of beginning is closed during moose-hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area; all hunters on the Koyukuk River passing the Department of Fish and Game operated check station at Ella's Cabin (15 miles upstream from the Yukon on the Koyukuk River) are required to stop and report to department personnel at the check station;

(B) Paradise Controlled Use Area consisting of that portion of Unit 21 bounded by a line beginning at the old village of Paimiut, then north along the

west bank of the Yukon River to Paradise, then northwest to the mouth of Stanstrom Creek on the Bonasila River, then northeast to the mouth of the Anvik River, then along the west bank of the Yukon River to the lower end of Eagle Island (approximately 45 miles north of Grayling), then to the mouth of the Iditarod River, then down the east bank of the Innoko River to its confluence with Paimiut Slough, then south along

the east bank of Paimiut Slough to its mouth, and then to the old village of Paimiut, is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or part of moose; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or part of moose by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the Controlled Use Area;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 21—No determination.....	Unit 21—3 bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 21—Rural residents of Unit 21 and 23.....	Unit 21—1 bear every four regulatory years.....	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou:		
GMU 21—Unit 21(A) and (E)—Residents of Unit 21 (A) and Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Grayling, Holy Cross, McGrath, Shageluk, and Takotna.	Unit 21(A), (B), (C), (D) (North of the Yukon River and east of the Galena—Huslia trail and 21(E)—1 caribou.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
GMU 21—Unit 21 (Western Arctic Caribou Herd only)—Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, 22(A), (B), 23, and 26(A).	Unit 21(D) (North of the Yukon River, east of the Koyukuk River, and west of the Galena—Huslia trail—1 caribou; however, 2 additional caribou may be taken from Oct. 1–Dec. 1. Unit 21(D)—Remainder (Western Arctic Caribou herd)—5 caribou per day, however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30 Oct. 1–Dec. 31. July 1–June 30
Moose:		
GMU 21—Unit 21(A)—Residents of Unit 21(A), (E), Takotna, McGrath, Aniak, and Crooked Creek.	Unit 21(A)—1 bull.....	Sept. 5–Sept. 30 Nov. 1–Nov. 30.
GMU 21—Unit 21(B) and (C)—Residents of Unit 21(B), (C), Tanana and Galena.	Unit 21(B) and (C)—1 bull.....	Sept. 5–Sept. 25.
GMU 21—Unit 21(D)—Residents of Huslia and Ruby.....	Unit 21(D)—1 moose; antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21–Sept. 25 Feb 1–Feb. 5; moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the Yukon River during the February season.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25 Feb. 1–Feb. 5.
GMU 21—Unit 21(E)—Residents of Unit 21(E) and Russian Mission.	Unit 21(E)—1 moose; however, only bulls may be taken from Sept. 5–Sept. 25.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25 and Feb. 1–Feb. 10.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 21—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 21—No determination.....	Trapping—50 Beaver per season.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: GMU 21—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 21—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 21—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 21—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Lynx.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: GMU 21—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 21—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: GMU 21—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 21—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 21—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 21—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 21—Residents of Unit 21.....	Hunting—10 Wolves.....	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 21—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 21—No determination.	15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White): GMU 21—No determination.....	20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

(22) GMU 22. (i) Game Management Unit 22 consists of Bering Sea, Norton Sound, Bering Strait, Chukchi Sea, and Kotzebue Sound drainages from, but excluding, the Pastolik River drainage in southern Norton Sound to, but not including, the Goodhope River drainage in Southern Kotzebue Sound, and all adjacent islands in the Bering Sea between the mouths of the Goodhope and Pastolik Rivers;

(A) Unit 22(A) consists of Norton Sound drainages from, but excluding, the Pastolik River drainage to, and including, the Ungalik River drainage, and Stuart and Besboro Islands;

(B) Unit 22(B) consists of Norton Sound drainages from, but excluding, the Ungalik River drainage to, and including, the Topkok Creek drainage;

(C) Unit 22(C) consists of Norton Sound and Bering Sea drainages from, but excluding, the Topkok Creek drainage to, and including, the Tisuk River drainage, and King and Sledge Islands;

(D) Unit 22(D) consists of that portion of Unit 22 draining into the Bering Sea north of but not including the Tisuk River to and including Cape York, and St. Lawrence Island;

(E) Unit 22(E) consists of Bering Sea, Bering Strait, Chukchi Sea, and Kotzebue Sound drainages from Cape York to, but excluding, the Goodhope River drainage, and including Little Diomed Island and Fairway Rock;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(ii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 22—No determination	Unit 22—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 22—Residents of Unit 22	Unit 22(A)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–Oct. 31 and Apr. 15–May 25.
	Unit 22(C)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–Oct. 31 and May 10–May 25.
	Unit 22—Remainder—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–Oct. 31 and Apr. 15–May 25.
Caribou: GMU 22—Unit 22 (Western Arctic Caribou Herd)—Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of Units 22(A), (B), 23, and 26(A).	Unit 22(A) and (B)—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
	Unit 22(C), (D) and (E)	No open season.
Moose: GMU 22—Residents of Unit 22	Unit 22(A)—1 bull	Aug. 1–Sept. 30 and Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
	Unit 22(B)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31—no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
	Unit 22(C)—1 bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 14.
	Unit 22(D)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Aug. 1–Dec. 31—no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
	Unit 22(E)—1 moose; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 22—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: GMU 22—No determination	Trapping—Unit 22(A) and (B)—50 Beaver per season	Nov. 1–June 10.
	Trapping—Unit 22(C), (D) and (E)—50 Beaver per season	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: GMU 22—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phases): GMU 22—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 22—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 22—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 22—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten: GMU 22—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 22—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 22—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 22—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 22—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 22—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 22—Residents of Unit 22	Hunting—No limit	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolverine: GMU 22—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Cormorant: GMU 22—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 22—Residents of Unit 22	15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 22—Residents of Unit 22	20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Snowy Owl: GMU 22—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.

(23) GMU 22. (i) Game Management Unit 23 consists of Kotzebue Sound, Chukchi Sea, and Arctic Ocean drainages from and including the Goodhope River drainage to Cape Lisburne; (ii) The Noatak Controlled Use Area, consisting of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of the Noatak River

beginning at the mouth of the Kuguruk River, and extending easterly along the Noatak River to the mouth of Sapun Creek, is closed for the period August 20–September 20 to the use of aircraft in any manner for big game hunting, including transportation of big game hunters or game.

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 23—No determination	Unit 23—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 23—Rural residents of Units 21 and 23	Unit 23—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–Oct. 10.
		Apr. 15–May 25.
Caribou: GMU 23—Unit 23 (Western Arctic Caribou Herd)—Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of Units 22(A), (B), 23, and 26(A).	Unit 23—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
Sheep: GMU 23—Residents of Unit 23 north of the Arctic Circle	Unit 23—1 ram with $\frac{3}{4}$ curl horn or larger. In that portion of Unit 23 south and east of the Noatak River (excluding Gates of the Arctic National Park), a registration permit is required. The season will be closed when the combined harvest for the previous year's winter hunt and the on-going summer hunt totals 40 animals.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
	Unit 23—1 sheep; in that portion of Unit 23 south and east of the Noatak River (excluding Gates of the Arctic National Park), a registration permit is required; the permit hunt will be closed when 30 sheep have been taken. From Oct. 1-Apr. 30, Federal public lands will be closed to sheep hunting, except by residents of Unit 23 living north of the Arctic Circle.	Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Moose: GMU 23—Residents of Unit 23	Unit 23—that portion north and west of and including the Kivalina River drainage—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 1-Mar. 31; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	July 1-Mar. 31.
	Unit 23—Remainder—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 1-Mar. 31; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1-Mar. 31.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 23—No determination	No limit	July 1-June 30.
Beaver: GMU 23—No determination	Trapping—Unit 23—the Kobuk and Selawik River drainages—50 Beaver per season.	Nov. 1-June 10.
	Trapping—Unit 23—Remainder—30 Beaver per season	Nov. 1-June 10.
Coyote: GMU 23—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phases): GMU 23—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 23—No determination.	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 23—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1-June 30.
Lynx: GMU 23—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx	Dec. 1-Jan. 15.
	Trapping—3 Lynx	Dec. 1-Jan. 15.
Marten: GMU 23—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 23—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Muskrat: GMU 23—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 23—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 23—No determination	No limit	July 1-June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 23—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1-June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1-June 30.
Wolf: GMU 23—Residents of Unit 23	Hunting—10 Wolves	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Wolverine: GMU 23—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1-Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Cormorant: GMU 23—No determination	No limit	July 1-June 30.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 23—Residents of Unit 23.	15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 23—Residents of Unit 23.	20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.
Snowy Owl: GMU 23—No determination	No limit	July 1-June 30.

(24) GMU 24. (i) Game Management Unit 24 consists of the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from but not including the Dulbi River drainage;

(ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, consisting of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area, is closed to hunting; however, big game and small game may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle, except aircraft, boats, and licensed highway vehicles, may be used to transport game or hunters within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area;

(B) The Kanuti Controlled Use Area, consisting of that portion of Unit 24 bounded by a line from the Bettles Field VOR to the east side of Fish Creek Lake, to Old Dummy Lake, to the south end of Lake Totadonten (including all waters of

these lakes), to the northernmost headwaters of Siruk Creek, to the highest peak of Double Point Mountain, then back to the Bettles Field VOR, closed during moose-hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area;

(C) The Koyukuk Controlled Use Area consists of those portions of Units 21 and 24 bounded by a line from the north bank of the Yukon River at Koyukuk, then northerly to the confluences of the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers, then northeasterly to the confluences of Bill Hawk Creek and the Huslia River (65°57' N. lat., 156°41' W. long.), then easterly to the south end of Solismunket Lake, then east to Hughes, then south to Little Indian River, then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochtla Mountain, then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek then southwest to Bishop Rock, then westerly along the

north bank of the Yukon River (including Koyukuk Island to the point of beginning. The area is closed during moose-hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area; all hunters on the Koyukuk River passing the Department of Fish and Game operated check station at Ella's Cabin (15 miles upstream from the Yukon on the Koyukuk River) are required to stop and report to department personnel at the check station.

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 24—No determination.....	Unit 24—3 Bears.....	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 24—Residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Corridor.	Unit 24—that portion of the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from, and including the Alatna River drainage. (Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass 1 bear every regulatory year.) All other subsistence hunters—1 bear every four regulatory years by Federal registration permit.	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou: GMU 24—No determination.....	Unit 24—Remainder—1 bear every four regulatory years.....	Sept. 1–May 31.
	Unit 24—the Kanuti River drainage upstream from Kanuti, Chalatna Creek, the Fish Creek drainage (including Bonanza Creek)—1 bull.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
	Unit 24—Remainder—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
Sheep: GMU 24—Residents of Unit 24 residing north of the Arctic Circle and residents of Allakaket, Alatna, and Anaktuvuk Pass.	Unit 24—that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—3 sheep.	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
	Unit 24—Remainder—1 ram with $\frac{3}{4}$ curl horn or larger.....	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose: GMU 24—Residents of Unit 24, Anaktuvuk Pass, Koyukuk and Galena.	Unit 24—that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21–Sept. 25, Dec. 1–Dec. 10, and Mar. 1–Mar. 10.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25, Dec. 1–Dec. 10, and Mar. 1–Mar. 10.
	Unit 24—that portion that includes the John River drainage upstream from but excluding the Hunt Fork drainage—1 moose.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
	Unit 24—the Alatna River drainage upstream from and including Helpmejack Creek drainage, the John River drainage upstream from and including the Malemute Fork drainage and downstream from and including the Hunt Fork drainage, the Wild River drainage upstream from and including the Michigan Creek drainage, and the North Fork Koyukuk River drainage north of the Bettles/Coldfoot winter trail—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21–Sept. 25 and Mar. 1–Mar. 10.	Aug. 25–Sept. 25 and Mar. 1–Mar. 10.
Bat, Shrew, Rat Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 24—No determination.....	Unit 24—Remainder—1 bull.....	Aug. 25–Sept. 25.
Beaver: GMU 24—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: GMU 24—No determination.....	Trapping—50 Beaver per season.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
	Hunting—2 Coyotes.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 24—No determination.	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 24—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Foxes.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: GMU 24—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Marten: GMU 24—No determination.....	Hunting—2 Lynx.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 24—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Nuskrat: GMU 24—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Otter (land only): GMU 24—No determination.....	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 24—No determination.....	No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground, Flying): GMU 24—No determination.....	Hunting—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 24—Residents of Unit 24.....	Hunting—10 Wolves.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 24—No determination.....	Hunting—1 Wolverine.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—No limit.....	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and sharp-tailed): GMU 24—No determination.	15 per day, 30 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and white-tailed): GMU 24—No determination.	20 per day, 40 in possession.....	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

(25) GMU 25. (i) Game Management 25 consists of the Yukon River drainage upstream from but not including the Hamlin Creek drainage, and excluding drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from the Charley River;

(A) Unit 25(A) consists of Hodzana River drainage upstream from the Narrows, the Chandalar River drainage upstream from and including the East Fork drainage, the Christian River drainage upstream from Christian, the Sheenjek River drainage upstream from and including the Thluichohnjek Creek, the Coleen River drainage, and the Old Crow River drainage;

(B) Unit 25(B) consists of the Little Black River drainage upstream from not including the Big Creek drainage, the Black River drainage upstream from and including the Salmon Fork drainage, the

Porcupine River drainage upstream from the confluence of the Coleen and Porcupine Rivers, and drainages into the north bank of the Yukon River upstream from Circle, including the islands in the Yukon River;

(C) Unit 25(C) consists of drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from Circle to the Subunit 20(E) boundary, the Birch Creek drainage upstream from the Steese Highway bridge (milepost 147), the Preacher Creek drainage upstream from and including the Rock Creek drainage, and the Beaver Creek drainage upstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage;

(D) Unit 25(D) consists of the remainder of Unit 25; (ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, consisting of that portion of Unit 25 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area, is closed to hunting; however, big game and small may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle, except aircraft, boats, and licensed highway vehicles, may be used to transport game or hunters within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area;

(B) The Arctic Village Sheep Management Area encompasses approximately 567,680 acres north and west of Arctic Village. The area consists of that portion of State Game Management Unit 25(A) which is bounded on the east by the East Fork Chandalar River beginning at the confluence of Cane Creek and

proceeding southwesterly downstream past Arctic Village to the confluence with Crow Nest Creek, continuing up Crow Nest Creek, through Portage Lake, to its confluence with the Junjik River; then down the Junjik River past Timber Lake and a larger tributary, to a major, unnamed tributary located directly south of Little Njoo Mountain. The boundary leaves the river and continues upstream along this unnamed tributary, northwesterly, for approximately 6 miles where the stream forks into two roughly equal drainages. The boundary follows

the eastern most forks, proceeding almost due north to the headwaters and intersects the Continental Divide. The boundary then follows the Continental Divide easterly, through Carter Pass, then easterly and northeasterly approximately 20 miles along the most southerly major fork of the headwaters of Cane Creek. From this peak the boundary continues due south 1.5 miles to the high point of a saddle, then down the headwaters tributary to Cane Creek and down the creek to the confluence of Cane Creek and the East Fork

Chandalar. Sheep hunting in this area is restricted to residents of Arctic Village, Venetie, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik and Chalkytsik.

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal lands. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicated open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Black Bear: GMU 25—No determination	Unit 25—3 Bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: GMU 25—No determination	Unit 25 (A), (B), and the remainder of Unit 25(D)—10 caribou; however, no more than 5 caribou may be transported from these units per regulatory year.	July 1–Apr. 30.
	Unit 25(D)—that portion of Unit 25(D) drained by the west fork of the Dall River west of 150° W. long.—1 bull.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Sheep: GMU 25—Unit 25(A)—Residents of Arctic Village, Chalkytsik, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik, and Venetie.	Units 25(A)—Arctic Village Sheep Management Area—2 rams by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands are closed to sheep hunting except by residents of Arctic Village, Venetie, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik and Chalkytsik—1 ram with $\frac{3}{4}$ curl horn or larger.	Aug. 10–Apr. 30 and Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
	Unit 25(A)—Remainder—3 sheep	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Moose:		
GMU 25—Unit 25(A)—Residents of Unit 25(A) and residents of Venetie only.	Unit 25(A)—1 bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 25 and Dec. 1–Dec. 10.
GMU 25—Unit 25 (B) and (C)—No determination	Unit 25(B)—that portion within the Porcupine River drainage upstream from but excluding the Colson River drainage—1 bull.	Aug. 25–Sept. 25 and Dec. 1–Dec. 10.
	Unit 25(B)—that portion within the Yukon River drainage upstream from and including the Kandik River drainage—1 bull.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25 and Dec. 1–Dec. 10.
	Unit 25(B)—Remainder—1 bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 25 and Dec. 1–Dec. 10.
	Unit 25(C)—1 bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 15.
GMU 25—Unit 25(D) (West)—Residents of Beaver, Birch Creek, and Stevens Village.	Unit 25(D) (West)—that portion of Unit 25(D) lying west of a line extending from the Unit 25(D) boundary on Preacher Creek, then downstream along Preacher Creek, Birch Creek and Lower Mouth Birch Creek to the Yukon River, then downstream along the north bank of the Yukon River (including islands) to the confluence of the Hadweenzik River, then upstream along the west bank of the Hadweenzik River to the confluence of Forty and One-Half Mile Creek, then upstream along Forty and One-Half Mile Creek to Nelson Mountain on the Unit 25(D) boundary—1 bull by permit only.	Aug. 25–Sept. 25, Dec. 1–Dec. 10, and Feb. 18–Feb. 28.
	Unit 25(D)—Remainder—1 bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 25 and Dec. 1–Dec. 20.
GMU 25—Unit 25(D)—Remainder—Residents of “Remainder of Unit 25”.	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 25—No determination	Trapping—Unit 25—Remainder—50 Beaver per season	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Beaver: GMU 25—No determination	Trapping—Unit 25(C)—25 Beaver per season	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: GMU 25—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 25—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 25—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 25—No determination	Hunting—Unit 25(C)—2 Lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 1.
	Trapping—Unit 25(C)—No limit	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
	Hunting—Unit 25—Remainder—2 Lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
	Trapping—Unit 25—Remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: GMU 25—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 25—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: GMU 25—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter (land only): GMU 25—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Raccoon: GMU 25—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 25—No determination	Hunting—No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 25—Residents Unit 25	Hunting—Unit 25(A)—No limit	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
	Hunting—Unit 25—Remainder—10 Wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: GMU 25—Unit 25(C)—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—Unit 25(C)—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
	Hunting—1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
	Trapping—Unit 25—Remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 25—No determination	Unit 25(C)—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
	Unit 25—Remainder—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Eligibility determination	Bag limits	Open season
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 25—No determination.	Unit 25(C)—those portions within 5 miles of Alaska Route 6 (Steele Highway) and Route 5 (Taylor Highway, both to Eagle and the Alaska-Canada boundary), and that portion of Route 4 (Richardson Highway) south of Delta Junction—20 per day, 40 in possession. Unit 25(C)—Remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession Unit 25—Remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31. Aug. 10–Apr. 30. Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

(26) GMU 26 (i) Game Management
Unit 26 consists of Arctic Ocean drainages between Cape Lisburne and the Alaska-Canada border, including the Firth River drainage within Alaska.

(A) Unit 26(A) consists of that portion of Unit 26 lying west of the Itkillik River drainage, and west of the east bank of the Colville River between the mouth of the Itkillik River and the Arctic Ocean;

(B) Unit 26(B) consists of that portion of Unit 26 east of Unit 26(A), west of the west bank of the Canning River and west of the west bank of the Marsh Fork of the Canning River;

(C) Unit 26(C) consists of the remainder of Unit 26. (ii) Public lands within the following areas are closed to subsistence take or subsistence take is restricted as specified.

(A) The Prudhoe Bay Closed Area is closed to the taking of big game; this closed area consists of the area bounded by a line beginning at 70°22' N. lat., 148° W. long., then running south

approximately 14 miles to a point at 70°10' N. lat., 148° W. long., then west approximately 15 miles to a point at 70°10' N. lat., 148°40' W. long., then north approximately two miles to a point at 70°12' N. lat., 148°40' W. long., then west approximately eight miles to a point at 70°12' N. lat., 148°56' W. long., then north approximately two miles to a point at 70°15' N. lat., 148°56' W. long., then west approximately 12 miles to a point at 70°15' N. lat., 149°28' W. long., then north approximately 12 miles to a point at 70°26' N. lat., 149°28' W. long., then east approximately 14 miles to a point at 70°26' N. lat., 148°52' W. long., then south approximately 2 miles to a point at 70°24' N. lat., 148°52' W. long., then east approximately 16 miles to a point at 70°24' N. lat., 148°11' W. long., then south approximately 2 miles to a point at 70°24' N. lat., 148°11' W. long., then east approximately 6 miles to the point of beginning.

(B) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, consisting of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area, is closed to hunting; however, big game and small game may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle, except aircraft, boats, and licensed highway vehicles, may be used to transport game or hunters within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area;

Note: There are private land areas within many Federal land units. It is the responsibility of the subsistence user to be aware of private inholdings.

—Those residents listed under eligibility are the qualified subsistence users.

—“No determination” indicates open to Alaska rural residents.

(iii)

Eligibility Determination	Bag Limits	Open Season
Black Bear: GMU 26—No determination	Unit 26—3 Bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: GMU 26—Residents of Unit 26 (except the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex) and residents of Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.	Unit 26(A)—east of 159° W. long. (residents of Anaktuvuk Pass)—1 bear every regulatory year. Unit 26(A)—Other subsistence hunters—1 bear every four regulatory years. Unit 26—Remainder—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–May 31. Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou: GMU 26—Unit 26 (Western Arctic Caribou Herd only)—Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of Units 22 (A), (B), 23, and 26(A). GMU 26—Unit 26(B) (Central Arctic Herd)—Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, and Wiseman. GMU 26—Unit 26(C)	Unit 26(A) (except the Nanushuk River drainage)—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30. Unit 26 (A) and (B)—The Nanushuk River drainage of Unit 26(A), and Unit 26(B)—5 caribou; however, cow caribou may be taken only from Oct. 1–Apr. 30. Unit 26(C)—10 caribou; however, not more than 5 caribou may be transported from Unit 26(C) per regulatory year.	July 1–June 30. July 1–Apr. 30. July 1–Apr. 30.
Sheep: GMU 26—Unit 26 (A) and (B)—Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, and Wiseman. GMU 26—Unit 26(C)—Residents of Arctic Village, Chalkytsik, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik, and Venetie.	Unit 26(A)—those portions within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—3 sheep. Unit 26 (A) and (B)—including the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve—1 ram with ¾ curl horn or larger. Unit 26(C)—3 sheep, one of which can be a ram with ¾ curl horn or larger.	Aug. 1–Apr. 30. Aug. 10–Sept. 20. Oct. 1–Apr. 30 and Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose: GMU 26—Residents of Unit 26, (except the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex), and residents of Point Hope and Anaktuvuk Pass.	Unit 26(A)—1 moose; however, no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf. Unit 26(B)—that portion with two mile of the Dalton Highway Unit 26 (B) and (C)—1 moose Unit 26(C)—1 muskox by permit only	Aug. 1–Dec. 31. No open season. Aug. 1–Dec. 31. Oct. 1–Oct. 31 and Mar. 1–Mar. 31.
Musk Oxen: GMU 26—Unit 26(C)—Residents of Kaktovik	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Bat, Shrew, Rat, Mouse and Porcupine: GMU 26—No determination	Hunting—2 Coyotes Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30. Nov. 1–Apr. 15.

Eligibility Determination	Bag Limits	Open Season
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): GMU 26—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30, Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): GMU 26—No determination	Hunting—2 Foxes Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15, Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Hares (Snowshoe and Arctic): GMU 26—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: GMU 26—No determination	Hunting—2 Lynx Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15, Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten: GMU 26—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel: GMU 26—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Muskrat: GMU 26—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Otter (land only): GMU 26—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Raccoon: GMU 26—No determination	Trapping—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Squirrel (Red, Ground and Flying): GMU 26—No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: GMU 26—Residents of Unit 26	Hunting—No limit Trapping—No limit	July 1–June 30, July 1–June 30.
Wolverine: GMU 26—No determination	Hunting—1 Wolverine Trapping—No limit	Sept. 1–Oct. 31, Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed): GMU 26—No determination.	15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed): GMU 26—No determination	20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Snowy Owl: No determination	No limit	July 1–June 30.

§ 24 Subsistence fishing.

(a) Regulations in this section apply to subsistence fishing for salmon herring, pike, bottomfish, smelt, and other types of finfish or their parts except halibut, and aquatic plants only on public lands in Alaska. At this time Federal Subsistence Fishing Regulations only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands unless a specific exception is noted for a specific area. All subsistence harvest of fish in navigable waters is under the regulations of the State of Alaska unless specifically excepted.

(b) Aquatic plants and finfish other than salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes at any time on any public lands in the State of Alaska by any method unless restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations in this section. Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes only as provided in this section.

(c) The following definitions shall apply to all regulations contained in this document.

Abalone Iron is a flat device used for taking abalone and which is more than one inch (24mm) in width and less than 24 inches (61 cm) in length and with all prying edges rounded and smooth.

Anchor is a device used to hold a salmon fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

Bag Limit means the maximum legal take per person or designated group, per specified time period, even if part or all of the fish are preserved.

Beach seine is a floating net designed to surround fish which is set from and hauled to the beach.

Crab means the following species: *Paralithodes camshatica* (red king crab); *Paralithodes platypus* (blue king crab); *Lithodes covesi*; *Lithodes aequispina* (brown king crab); all species of the genus *Chionoecetes* (tanner or snow crab); *Cancer magister* (Dungeness crab).

Dipnet is a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed five feet; the depth of the bag must be at least one-half of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening; no portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches; the frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

Diving Gear is any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment.

Drainage means all of the waters comprising a watershed including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds and lakes which contribute to the supply of the watershed.

Drift gill net is a drifting gill net that has not been intentionally staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

Fishwheel is a fixed, rotating device for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means of power.

Freshwater of streams and rivers means the line at which freshwater is separated from saltwater at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks at the present stage of the tide.

Fyke net is a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

Gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

Gill net is a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in the mesh and consisting of a single sheet of webbing hung between cork line and lead line, and fished from the surface of the water.

Grappling hook is a hooked device with flukes or claws and attached to a line and operated by hand.

Groundfish—Bottomfish means any marine finfish except halibut, osmerids, herring and salmonids.

Hand purse seine is a floating net designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line; pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

Hand troll gear consists of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which

are drawn through the water from a vessel by hand trolling, strip fishing or other types of trolling, and which are retrieved by hand power or hand-powered crank and not by any type of electrical, hydraulic, mechanical or other assisting device or attachment.

Herring pound is an enclosure used primarily to retain herring alive over extended periods of time.

Hung measure means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

Inclusive season dates means whenever the doing of an act between certain dates or from one date to another is allowed or prohibited, the period of time thereby indicated includes both dates specified; the first date specified designates the first day of the period, and the second date specified designates the last day of the period.

Lead is a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine or set gill net.

Legal limit of fishing gear means the maximum aggregate of a single type of fishing gear permitted to be used by one individual or boat, or combination of boats in any particular regulatory area, district or section.

Long line is a stationary buoyed or anchored line or a floating, free drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

Net gear site means the in-water location of stationary net gear.

Possession limit means the maximum number of fish a person or designated group may have in possession if the fish have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period.

Pot is a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain fish and shellfish alive in the water.

Purse seine is a floating net designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

Ring net is a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames; the bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame; the gear must be non-rigid and collapsible so that when fishing it does not prohibit free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net.

Rockfish means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

Salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning or for travelling to a spawning area.

Salmon stream terminus means a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of any

salmon stream at mean low water.

Set gill net is a gill net that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

Shovel is a hand-operated implement for digging clams or cockles.

Stretched measure means the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet after use, the 10 meshes, when being measured, shall be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages; measurements shall be made by the means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under the five-pound weight, except as otherwise provided.

To operate fishing gear means the deployment of gear in the waters of Alaska, the removal of gear from the waters of Alaska, the removal of fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period, or possession of a gill net containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a gill net which is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of minimum distance requirement.

Trawl is a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish.

(d) *Methods, means, and general restrictions.* (1) The bag limit specified herein for a subsistence season for a species and the State bag limit set for a State general season for the same species are not cumulative. This means that a person or designated group who has taken the bag limit for a particular species under a subsistence season specified herein may not after that, take any additional fish of that species under any other bag limit specified for a State general season.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, the following are legal types of gear for subsistence fishing:

(i) Gear specified in definitions in subsection c.

(ii) Jigging gear which consists of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice and are drawn through the water by hand;

(iii) A spear which is a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end, used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish and is operated by hand;

(iv) A lead which is a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine or a length of net or fencing employed for guiding fish into a fishwheel, fyke net or dip net.

(3) Gill nets used for subsistence fishing for salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms in length, unless otherwise specified by the regulations in particular areas set forth in this section.

(4) It is prohibited to buy or sell subsistence-taken fish, their parts, or their eggs, unless otherwise specified in this section or unless, prior to the sale, the prospective buyer or seller obtains a determination from the Board that the sale constitutes customary trade.

(5) Fishing for, taking or molesting any fish by any means, or for any purpose, is prohibited within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction.

(6) The use of explosives and chemicals is prohibited.

(7) Subsistence fishing by the use of a line attached to a rod or pole is prohibited except when fishing through the ice in the Kotzebue-Northern, Norton Sound-Port Clarence, Yukon, Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas.

(8) Each person subsistence fishing shall plainly and legibly inscribe his/her first initial, last name, and address on his/her fishwheel, or on a keg or buoy attached to gill nets and other unattended subsistence fishing gear.

(9) All pots used to take fish must contain an opening in the webbing of a side wall of the pot which has been laced, sewn or secured together by untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than 120 thread, which upon deterioration or parting of the twine produces an opening in the web with a perimeter equal to or exceeding one half of the tunnel eye opening perimeter.

(10) Persons licensed by the State of Alaska under Alaska Statutes to engage in a fisheries business may not receive for commercial purposes or barter or solicit to barter for subsistence-taken salmon or their parts. Further restrictions on the bartering of subsistence-taken salmon or their parts may be implemented by the Federal Subsistence Board if necessary.

(11) Gill net web must contain at least 30 filaments and all filaments must be of equal diameter, or the web must contain at least six filaments, each of which must be at least 0.20 millimeter in diameter.

(12) Except as provided elsewhere in this regulation, the taking of rainbow trout and steelhead is prohibited.

(13) Fish taken for subsistence use or under subsistence fishing regulations may not be subsequently used as bait for commercial and sport fishing purposes.

(14) The use of live non-indigenous fish as bait is prohibited.

(e) **Unlawful Possession of Subsistence Finfish**—No person may possess, transport, give, receive or barter subsistence-taken fish or their parts that the person knows or should know were taken in violation of Federal or State statute or a regulation promulgated thereunder.

(f) For detailed descriptions of Fishery Management Areas and Pertinent Restrictions—for defined descriptions of Fishery Management Areas, see Alaska Fishing Regulations.

(1) **Kotzebue-northern area.** At this time, the Federal Government is exerting its control only on subsistence fishing in non-navigable fresh waters on Federal lands in the Kotzebue-Northern Area.

(i) **Allowed gear and specifications:**

(A) Salmon may be taken only by gill nets or beach seines.

(B) Fish other than salmon may be taken by set gill net, drift gill net, beach seine, fishwheel, pot, long line, fyke net, dip net, jigging gear, spear, and lead.

(C) A gill net may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any fish stream. A stationary fishing device may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any salmon stream.

(D) Each fishwheel must have the first initial, last name, and address of the operator plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of the fishwheel facing midstream of the river.

(E) For all gill nets and unattended gear that are fished under the ice, the first initial, last name, and address of the operator must be plainly and legibly inscribed on a stake inserted in the ice and attached to the gear.

(G) Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(H) Fish may be taken at any time except that during the weekly fishing closures of the commercial salmon fishing season in the Kotzebue District commercial fishermen may not fish for subsistence purposes.

(ii) **Northern District**—Only those residents domiciled in the Northern District, except for those domiciled in State of Alaska Game Management Unit 26-B, may take fish in that district.

(iii) **Kotzebue District.** (A) In the Kotzebue District, kegs or buoys attached to subsistence gill nets may be any color except red.

(B) In the Kotzebue District, gill nets used to take sheefish may not be more than 50 fathoms in aggregate length nor 12 meshes in depth, nor have a mesh size larger than seven inches.

(C) Only those residents domiciled in the Kotzebue District may take subsistence salmon, sheefish, and char in the district.

(2) **Norton sound-port clarence area.** At this time, the Federal Government is exerting its control only on subsistence fishing in non-navigable fresh waters on the Federal lands in the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area.

(i) **General area regulations.** (A) Salmon may only be taken by gill net, beach seine, or fishwheel.

(B) Fish other than salmon may be taken by set gill net, drift net, beach seine, fishwheel, pot, long line, fyke net, jigging gear, spear, and lead.

(C) A gill net may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any fish stream. A stationary fishing device may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any salmon stream.

(D) Each fishwheel must have the first initial, last name, and address of the operator plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of the fishwheel facing midstream of the river.

(E) For all gill nets and unattended gear that are fished under the ice, the first initial, last name, and address of the operator must be plainly and legibly inscribed on a stake inserted in the ice and attached to the gear.

(F) Except as provided in this subsection, fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit. A subsistence fishing permit is required as follows:

(i) In the Port Clarence District: Pilgrim River drainage including Salmon Lake;

(2) In the Norton Sound District: for net fishing in all waters from Cape Douglas to Rocky Point.

(G) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.

(H) Only those residents domiciled in the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area may take salmon in that area.

(I) Only those residents domiciled within 20 miles of the coast between Point Romanof and Cape Prince of Wales and on the St. Lawrence Island, may take herring and herring roe in those locations.

(ii) **The Norton Sound District.** (A) In the Norton Sound District, fish may be taken at any time except as follows:

(B) In Subdistrict 1 from June 15 through August 31, salmon may be taken only from 6 p.m. Monday until 6 p.m. Wednesday and from 6 p.m. Thursday until 6 p.m. Saturday.

(C) In Subdistricts 2 through 6, commercial fishermen may not fish for subsistence purposes during the weekly closures of the commercial salmon fishing season, [except that from July 15 through August 1, commercial fishermen may take salmon for subsistence purposes seven days per week in the

Unalakleet and Shaktoolik River drainages with gill nets which have a mesh size that does not exceed 4½ inches and with beach seines.]

(D) In the Unalakleet River from June 1 through July 15, salmon may be taken from 8 a.m. Monday until 8 p.m. Saturday.

(E) In the Norton Sound District, kegs or buoys attached to subsistence gill nets may be any color except red.

(F) In the Unalakleet River from June 1 through July 15, no person may operate more than 25 fathoms of gill net in the aggregate.

(G) Gill nets with a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches and beach seines may not be used in the Sinuk River upstream of Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers placed two miles above the mouth, in the Nome River, and in the Solomon River upstream from Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers placed near the village of Solomon.

(H) In the Nome River, no person may operate more than 50 feet of gill net in the aggregate.

(I) The Nome River, from its terminus upstream for a distance of 200 yards and upstream from an Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory marker located near Osborn, is closed to the taking of fish.

(iii) **The Port Clarence District.** (A) In the Port Clarence District, fish may be taken at any time except that during the period July 1 through August 15, salmon may only be taken from 6 p.m. Thursday until 6 p.m. Tuesday.

(B) In the Port Clarence District, Salmon Lake, its tributaries, and within 300 feet of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers placed at the outlet of Salmon Lake, are closed to subsistence fishing from July 15 through August 31.

(3) **Yukon area.** Federal subsistence regulations for the subsistence harvest of fish are in effect for all waters (navigable and non-navigable) in the area north of 61° north latitude, south of 61°21' north latitude, west of 163°40' longitude and east of the Bering Sea shoreline including Hozen Bay. In the remainder of the Yukon Area Federal subsistence fishing regulations only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands.

(i) Unless otherwise restricted, salmon may be taken in the Yukon Area at any time.

(ii) Salmon may only be taken by gill net, beach seine, or fishwheel subject to the restrictions set forth in this section.

(iii) Unless otherwise specified in this section, fish other than salmon may be taken only by set gill net, drift gill net,

beach seine, fishwheel, long line, fyke net, dip net, jigging gear, spear, or lead, subject to the following restrictions, which also apply to subsistence salmon fishing:

(A) During the open weekly fishing periods of the commercial salmon fishing season, a commercial fisherman may not operate more than one type of gear at a time, for commercial and subsistence purposes, except that in Subdistrict 4-A, upstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, a commercial fisherman may, at any time, assist subsistence fishermen in the operation of subsistence fishing gear;

(B) The aggregate length of set gill net in use by an individual may not exceed 150 fathoms and each drift gill net in use by an individual may not exceed 50 fathoms in length;

(C) In Subdistricts 4, 5 and 6, it is unlawful to set subsistence fishing gear within 200 feet of other operating commercial or subsistence fishing gear;

(D) A gill net may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any fish stream; a stationary fishing device may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any salmon stream.

(iv) Salmon may be taken only by set gill net or fishwheel. No person may operate a gill net having a mesh size larger than six inches after a date specified by emergency order issued between July 5 through July 25.

(v) Each fishwheel must have the first initial, last name, and address of the operator plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of the fishwheel facing midstream of the river.

(vi) For all gill nets and unattended gear that are fished under the ice, the first initial, last name, and address of the operator must be plainly and legibly inscribed on a stake inserted in the ice and attached to the gear.

(vii) In Districts 1, 2, and 3, commercial fishermen may not take salmon for subsistence purposes by gill nets larger than six-inch mesh during periods established by emergency order.

(viii) In Districts 4, 5, and 6, salmon may not be taken for subsistence purposes by drift gill nets, except as follows:

(A) In Subdistrict 4-A, upstream from the mouth of Stink Creek king salmon may be taken by drift gill nets from June 21 through July 14, and chum salmon may be taken by drift gill nets after August 2;

(B) No person may operate a drift gill net that is more than 150 feet in length during the seasons described in this section.

(ix) Except as provided in this section, fish may be taken for subsistence

purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(x) A subsistence fishing permit is required as follows:

(A) For the Yukon River drainage from the mouth of Hess Creek to the mouth of the Dall River;

(B) For the Yukon River drainage from Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers placed near the upstream mouth of 22 Mile Slough upstream to the U.S.-Canada border;

(C) For the Tanana River drainage above the mouth of the Wood River;

(D) For whitefish and suckers in the waters listed;

(E) For the taking of pike in waters of the Tolovana River drainage upstream of its confluence with the Tanana River;

(F) For the taking of salmon in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B.

(xi) Except as otherwise provided, and except as may be provided by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, there is no closed season of fish other than salmon.

(xii) In addition to the subsistence fishing permit conditions, permits issued for fish other than salmon may also designate restrictive measures for the conservation of salmon.

(xiii) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.

(xiv) Only those residents domiciled within 20 miles of the coast between the terminus of the Black River and the westernmost point of the Naskonat Peninsula may take herring and herring roe in that location.

(xv) Only those residents domiciled in rural locations in the Yukon Area, as determined by the Federal Subsistence Board, including the community of Stebbins, may take salmon in the Yukon Area.

(xvi) Only those residents domiciled in rural locations in the Yukon River drainage, as determined by the Federal Subsistence Board including the communities of Stebbins, Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay, and Chevak may take Yukon River Fall chum salmon for subsistence purposes.

(xvii) Only those residents domiciled in rural locations in the Yukon Area, as determined by the Federal Subsistence Board, may take freshwater fish species, including sheefish, whitefish, lamprey, burbot, sucker, grayling, pike, char, and blackfish, in the Yukon Area.

(xviii) The following locations in the upper Yukon River drainage are closed to subsistence fishing, except that whitefish and suckers may be taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit designating measures for the protection of other fish: the following streams and within 500 feet of their

mouths: Birth Creek; Dall River, June 10 through September 10;

(xix) The following drainages located north of the main Yukon River are closed to subsistence fishing:

(A) Kanuti River, upstream from a point five miles downstream of the State highway crossing;

(B) Fish Creek, upstream from the mouth of Bonanza Creek;

(C) Bonanza Creek;

(D) Jim River, including Prospect Creek and Douglas Creek;

(E) South Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of Jim River;

(F) Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of the North Fork;

(G) North Fork of the Chandalar River system upstream from the mouth of Quartz Creek.

(xx) The main Tanana River and its adjoining sloughs are closed to subsistence fishing between the mouth of the Salcha River and the mouth of the Gerstle River, except that salmon may be taken in the area upstream of the Richardson Highway bridge to the mouth of Clearwater Creek after November 20.

(xxi) Waters of the Tanana River drainage are closed to the subsistence taking of pike between the mouth of the Kantishna River and Delta River at Black Rapids on the Richardson Highway and Cathedral Rapids on the Alaska Highway, except that pike may be taken for subsistence purposes in the Tolovana River drainage upstream from its confluence with the Tanana River.

(xxii) The Delta River is closed to subsistence fishing, except that salmon may be taken after November 20.

(xxiii) The following locations are closed to subsistence fishing:

(A) The following rivers and creeks and within 500 feet of their mouths: Delta Clearwater River (Clearwater Creek at 64°06' N. lat., 145°34' W. long), Richardson Clearwater Creek (Clear Creek at 64°14' N. lat., 145°18' W. long), Goodpaster River, Chena River, Little Chena River, Little Salcha River, Blue Creek, Big Salt River, Shaw Creek, Bear Creek, McDonald Creek, Moose Creek, Hess Creek, and Beaver Creek;

(B) Ray River and Salcha River upstream of a line between Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers located at the mouth of the rivers;

(C) Deadman, Jan, Boleo, Birch, Lost, Harding, Craig, Fielding, Two-Mile, Quartz, and Little Harding lakes;

(D) Piledriver and Badger (Chena) sloughs.

(xxiv) The following waters are closed to the taking of chum salmon from August 15 through December 31:

(A) Toklat River.

(B) Kantishna River from the mouth of the Toklat River to its confluence with the Tanana River.

(xxv) Salmon may be taken only by set gill nets in those locations described in below after July 19:

(A) Waters of the Black River including waters within one nautical mile of its terminus;

(B) Waters of Kwikluak Pass downstream of Agmulegut and the waters of Kwemeluk Pass;

(C) Waters of Alakanuk Pass downstream from the mouth of Kuitupak Slough;

(D) Waters of Kwiguk Pass downstream to the mouth of Kawokhawik Slough;

(E) Waters of Kawanak Pass downstream from Sea Gull Point;

(F) Waters of Apoon Pass downstream from the mouth of the Kotlik River and waters of Okwega Pass downstream from its confluence with Apoon Pass;

(G) Waters within one nautical mile seaward from any grassland bank in District 1.

(xxvi) In the following locations, salmon may be taken only during the open weekly fishing periods of the commercial salmon fishing season and may not be taken for 24 hours before the opening and 24 hours after the closure of the commercial salmon fishing season except:

(A) Through July 19 in Districts 1 and 2 subsistence fishing periods will be established by emergency order every other weekend during commercial salmon fishing closures;

(B) After July 19 in District 1, except for the set net only locations, and in District 2, a 24 hour subsistence fishing period will be established by emergency order each weekend during commercial salmon fishing closures;

(C) In Subdistrict 4-A from June 15 through August 1, salmon may be taken from 6 p.m. Sunday until 6 p.m. Tuesday and from 6 p.m. Wednesday until 6 p.m. Friday;

(D) In Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C from June 15 through September 30, salmon may be taken from 6 p.m. Sunday until 6 p.m. Tuesday and from 6 p.m. Wednesday until 6 p.m. Friday;

(E) District 5, excluding the Tozitna River drainage and Subdistrict 5-D;

(F) District 6, excluding

(1) The Kantishna River drainage and that portion of the Tanana River drainage upstream of the mouth of the Salcha River;

(2) Subdistrict 6-B, from the downstream end of Crescent Island to three miles upstream of the mouth of the Totchaket Slough, where salmon may be taken from 6 p.m. Friday until 6 p.m. Wednesday.

(xxvii) During any commercial salmon fishing season closure of greater than five days in duration, salmon may not be taken during the following periods in the following districts:

(A) In District 4, excluding the Koyukuk and Innoko River drainages, salmon may not be taken from 6 p.m. Friday until 6 p.m. Sunday;

(B) In District 5, excluding the Tozitna River drainage and Subdistrict 5-B, salmon may not be taken from 6 p.m. Sunday until 6 p.m. Tuesday;

(C) In Subdistrict 6-A and 6-B, excluding the Kantishna River drainage and that portion of the Tanana River drainage upstream of the mouth of the Salcha River, salmon may not be taken from 6 p.m. Wednesday until 6 p.m. Friday.

(xxviii) In Subdistrict 6-C and that portion of the Tanana River drainage upstream to the mouth of the Salcha River, salmon may not be taken following the closure of the commercial salmon fishing season from 6 p.m. Monday until 6 p.m. Friday.

(xxix) Adjustments may have to be made to the subsistence salmon fishing seasons and fishing periods to protect healthy populations.

(xxx) Pike may not be taken with gill nets in the waters of the Tolovana River drainage from October 15 through April 14.

(xxxi) An Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission salmon permit holder registered for the set net only locations may not use drift gill nets for the subsistence taking of salmon in Districts 1, 2, and 3.

(xxxii) Commercial salmon fisherman who is registered for Districts 1, 2, or 3 may not take salmon for subsistence purposes in any other district located downstream from Old Paradise Village.

(xxxiii) During any commercial salmon fishing season closure of greater than five days in duration, salmon may not be taken during the following periods in the following districts:

(A) In District 4, excluding the Koyukuk and Innoko River drainages, salmon may not be taken from 6 p.m. Friday until 6 p.m. Sunday;

(xxxiv) In District 4, commercial fishermen may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the commercial salmon fishing season by gill nets larger than six-inch mesh after a date specified by emergency order issued between July 10 and July 31.

(xxxv) In Districts 4, 5 and 6, salmon may not be taken for subsistence purposes by drift gill nets, except as follows:

(A) In Subdistrict 4-A, upstream from the mouth of Stink Creek king salmon may be taken by drift gill nets from June 21 through July 14, and chum salmon may be taken by drift gill nets after August 2;

(B) No person may operate a drift gill net that is more than 150 feet in length during the seasons described in this section.

(xxxvi) In Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, 5-C, and that portion of Subdistrict 5-D downstream from Long Point, no person may possess salmon taken for subsistence purposes during a commercial fishing period, unless the dorsal fin has been immediately removed from the salmon. A person may not sell or purchase salmon from which the dorsal fin has been removed.

(xxxvii) In addition to the subsistence fishing permit conditions, permits issued for the taking of salmon in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B must also contain the following requirements:

(A) Salmon may be taken only by set gill net or fishwheel. No household may operate more than one fishwheel.

(B) Each person subsistence fishing shall keep accurate daily records of his/her catch, the number of fish taken by species, location and date of the catch, and other information that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game may require for management or conservation purposes.

(C) In that portion of Subdistrict 6-B three miles or more upstream of the mouth of Totchaket Slough, each permittee shall report the number of salmon taken to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game once each week, or as specified on the permit. In the remainder of Subdistrict 6-B and in Subdistrict 6-A, each permittee shall report the total number of salmon taken to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game no later than October 31.

(xxxviii) Subsistence fishermen taking salmon in Subdistrict 6-C shall report their salmon catches at designated Alaska Department of Fish and Game check stations by the end of each weekly fishing period. Immediately after salmon have been taken, catches must be recorded on a harvest form provided by the department.

(xxxix) The annual possession limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6-C subsistence salmon fishing permit is 10 king salmon and 75 chum salmon for periods through August 15 and 75 chum and coho salmon for periods after August 15.

(xl) Subsistence salmon harvest limits in Subdistrict 6-C are 750 king salmon and 5,000 chum salmon taken through August 15 and 5,200 chum and coho salmon combined taken after August 15. When either the king or chum salmon harvest limit for periods before August 16 has been taken, the subsistence salmon fishing season in Subdistrict 6-C will close. A later season will open after August 15 to allow the taking of the harvest limit for periods after August 15. If the chum salmon harvest limit has not been obtained through August 15, the remaining harvest will not be added to the chum salmon harvest level for periods after August 15.

(xli) Subsistence salmon fishing seasons and weekly fishing periods for Subdistrict 6-C are as follows:

(A) Salmon may be taken at any time except salmon may not be taken for 24 hours before the opening and after the closing of the commercial salmon fishing seasons and during closed weekly commercial salmon fishing periods;

(B) Weekly subsistence salmon fishing periods that follow closures of the commercial salmon fishing seasons will be established by emergency order;

(C) The annual harvest limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6-A or 6-B subsistence salmon fishing permit is 60 chinook salmon and 500 chum salmon for the period through August 15 of a year, and 2,000 chum and coho salmon combined for the period after August 15. Upon request, permits for additional salmon may be issued by the department.

(D) Unless otherwise provided, from June 20 through September 30, open subsistence salmon fishing periods are concurrent with open commercial salmon fishing periods. During closures of the commercial salmon fishery, open subsistence salmon fishing periods are as specified in 5 Alaska Administrative Code 05.367.

(E) In the Kantishna River drainage, the open subsistence salmon fishing periods are seven days per week.

(F) In Subdistrict 6-B from the downstream end of Crescent Island to a line three miles upstream from the mouth of the Totchaket Slough, the open subsistence salmon fishing periods are from 6 p.m. Friday through 6 p.m. Wednesday.

(4) *Kuskokwim area.* Federal subsistence regulations for the subsistence harvest of fish are in effect for all waters on Nunivak Island and within one mile of its shorelines and all waters within the Old Kuskokwim Wildlife Refuge as defined by boundaries established prior to 1959. In the remainder of the Kuskokwim area Federal subsistence fishing regulations

only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands.

(i) Unless otherwise restricted, salmon may be taken in the Kuskokwim area at any time.

(ii) Except as otherwise provided, there is no closed season on fish and other than salmon.

(iii) Salmon may only be taken by gill net, beach seine, or fishwheel subject to the restrictions set forth in this chapter, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Holitna River drainage.

(iv) The aggregate length of set gill nets or drift gill nets in use by any individual for taking salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms.

(v) Fish other than salmon may only be taken by set gill net, drift gill net, beach seine, fishwheel, pot, long line, fyke net, dip net, jigging gear, spear, or lead.

(vi) Each subsistence gill net operated in tributaries of the Kuskokwim River must be attached to the bank, fished substantially perpendicular to the bank and in a substantially straight line.

(vii) Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(viii) Only those residents domiciled in the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on the United States military installation located on Cape Newenham, Sparrevohn USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB, may take salmon for subsistence purposes in the Kuskokwim Area.

(ix) Only those residents domiciled in the communities of Chevak, Newtok, Tununak, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Chefornak, Kipnuk, Mekoryuk, Kwigillingok, Kongiganak, Eek, and Tuntutuliak may take for subsistence purposes Pacific cod in the Kuskokwim area.

(x) Only those residents domiciled within 20 miles of the coast between the westernmost tip of the Nashkonant Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishowik River and on Nunivak Island may take for subsistence purposes herring and herring roe in those locations.

(xi) A gill net may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any fish stream. A stationary fishing device may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any salmon stream.

(xii) Kegs or buoys attached to subsistence gill nets may be any color except red during any open weekly commercial salmon fishing period.

(xiii) The maximum depth of gill nets is as follows:

(A) Gill nets with six-inch or smaller mesh may not be more than 45 meshes in depth;

(B) Gill nets with greater than six-inch mesh may not be more than 35 meshes in depth;

(xiv) In addition to the previously stated requirements,

(A) Each fishwheel must have the first initial, last name, and address of the operator plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of the fishwheel facing midstream of the river;

(B) For all gill nets and unattended gear that are fished under the ice, the first initial, last name, and address of the operator must be plainly and legibly inscribed on a stake inserted in the ice and attached to the gear.

(xv) In that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage from the north end of Eek Island upstream to the mouth of the Kolmakof River, no part of a set gill net located within a tributary to the Kuskokwim River may be set or operated within 150 feet of any part of another set gill net.

(xvi) The Goodnews River is closed to the subsistence taking of fish by nets east of a line between Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers placed near the mouth of the Ufigag River and Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory marker placed near the mouth of the Tunulik River 24 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period.

(xvii) The Kanektok River is closed to the subsistence taking of fish by nets upstream of Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers placed near the mouth 24 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period.

(xviii) The Arolik River is closed to the subsistence taking of fish by nets upstream of Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers placed near the mouth 24 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period.

(xix) In District 1 and in those waters of the Kuskokwim River between Districts 1 and 2, excluding the Kuskokuak Slough, salmon may be taken at any time except salmon may not be taken for 16 hours before, during, and for six hours after, each open commercial salmon fishing period for District 1.

(xx) In District 1, Kuskokuak Slough only, salmon may be taken at any time except:

(A) From June 1 through July 31, salmon may not be taken for 24 hours before and during each open commercial salmon fishing period in the district.

(B) From August 1 through August 31, salmon may not be taken for 15 hours

before and during each open commercial salmon fishing period in the district.

(xxi) In District 2, and anywhere in tributaries that flow into the Kuskokwim River within that district, salmon may be taken at any time, except that from June 1 through September 8 salmon may not be taken for 24 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period in the district.

(xxii) In Districts 4 and 5, salmon may be taken at any time except from June 1 through September 8, salmon may not be taken for 24 hours before, during, and 6 hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period in each district.

(5) *Bristol Bay Area.* At this time the Federal Government is only exerting its control on subsistence fishing in non-navigable fresh waters on Federal lands.

(i) Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time in the Bristol Bay Area.

(ii) Within the waters of a district open during the commercial salmon fishing season, salmon may be taken only during open commercial salmon fishing periods.

(iii) The total annual possession limit for a subsistence salmon fishing permit issued under this section is 200 sockeye salmon.

(iv) Salmon, trout and char may only be taken under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(v) Only one subsistence fishing permit may be issued to each household per year.

(vi) No set gill net may obstruct more than one-half the width of a stream.

(vii) Each set gill net must be staked and buoyed.

(viii) No person may operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear while simultaneously operating or assisting in operating commercial salmon net gear.

(ix) Fish, other than salmon, herring and capelin may be taken by gear previously listed unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(x) Within any district, salmon, herring, and capelin may only be taken by drift and set gill nets.

(xi) Outside the boundaries of any district, salmon may only be taken by set gill net, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Togiak River excluding its tributaries.

(xii) The maximum lengths for set gill nets used to take salmon are as follows:

(A) In the Naknek, Egegik and Ugashik Rivers, in the Nushagak District, and in Naknek Lake, set gill

nets may not exceed 10 fathoms in length;

(B) In the remaining waters of the area, set gill nets may not exceed 25 fathoms in length.

(xiii) In the Naknek, Egegik, and Ugashik Rivers from 9 a.m. June 23 through 9 a.m. July 17, salmon may be taken only from 9 a.m. Tuesday to 9 a.m. Wednesday and 9 a.m. Saturday to 9 a.m. Sunday.

(xiv) Except for the western shore of the Newhalen River, waters used by salmon are closed to the subsistence taking of fish within 300 feet of a stream mouth.

(xv) *Nushagak District:*

(A) In the open waters of the Nushagak District, provision shall be made for subsistence salmon fishing by emergency order whenever there are commercial salmon fishing closures of five or more days. During these emergency order openings,

(1) Set gill nets may not be more than 10 fathoms in length;

(2) No set gill net may be set or operated within 450 feet of another set gill net, and

(3) Catches during the emergency order openings must be reported to the Dillingham Alaska Department of Fish and Game office within 24 hours after the closure.

(B) In the Nushagak District from an Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory marker located two statute miles south of Bradford Point to an Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory marker located at Red Bluff on the west shore of the Wood River, from 9 a.m. June 16 through 9 a.m. July 17, salmon may be taken only from 9 a.m. Monday to 9 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m. Wednesday to 9 a.m. Thursday, and 9 a.m. Friday to 9 a.m. Saturday.

(C) Only those residents domiciled in the Nushagak District and freshwater drainage flowing into the district may take salmon in the district and those drainage.

(xvi) *Naknek-Kvichak District.* (A) From October 1 through December 31, sockeye salmon may be taken along a 100 yard length of the west shore of Naknek Lake near the outlet to the Naknek River as marked by Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers.

(B) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Naknek River drainage will be issued only through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game King Salmon office.

(C) Only those residents domiciled in the Naknek and Kvichak River drainage may take salmon in the Naknek River drainage.

(D) Only those residents domiciled in the Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage may take salmon in the Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage.

(E) Subsistence fishing with nets is prohibited in the following waters and within one-fourth mile of the terminus of those waters during the period from September 1 through June 14: Lower Talarik Creek, Roadhouse Creek, Nick G. Creek, Middle Talarik Creek, Alexi Creek, Copper River, Upper Talarik Creek, Tazimina River, Kakhonak River, Pete Andrew Creek, Young's Creek, Gibraltar River, Zacker Creek, Chekok Creek, Dennis Creek, Newhalen River, Tomokok Creek, Belinda Creek.

(xvii) *Togiak District.*

(A) After August 20, no person may possess coho salmon for subsistence purposes in the Togiak River Section and the Togiak River drainage unless the head has been immediately removed from the salmon. It is unlawful to purchase or sell coho salmon from which the head has been removed.

(B) Only those residents domiciled in the Togiak District, freshwater drainage flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak may take salmon and freshwater fish species in the district and those drainages.

(C) Gill nets are prohibited in that portion of the Naknek River upstream from Sovonaski;

(6) *Aleutian Islands Area.* Federal subsistence regulations for the subsistence harvest of fish are in effect for all fresh waters on Federal lands west of the easternmost tip of Ugamak Island to the terminus of the Aleutian Islands, except the area between Akutan Pass and Samalga Island. In the remainder of the Aleutian Island area Federal subsistence fishing regulations only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands.

(i) Salmon may be taken by seine and gill net, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(ii) Fish other than salmon may be taken by gear previously, unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) The waters of Unalaska Lake (at Unalaska Village), its drainage and the outlet stream, and within 500 yards of its terminus are closed to subsistence fishing.

(iv) The Adak District is closed to the taking of salmon.

(v) Salmon, trout and char may be taken only under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, except that a permit is not required in the Akutan, Umnak and Adak Districts. Not more than 250 salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise

specified on the subsistence fishing permit. A record of subsistence caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game no later than October 31.

(7) *Alaska Peninsula Area.* Federal Subsistence regulations for the subsistence harvest of fish are in effect for all waters on and within one-mile of Simeonof Island. In the remainder of the Alaska Peninsula Area Federal subsistence fishing regulations only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands.

(i) Salmon may be taken at any time except within 24 hours before and within 12 hours following each open weekly commercial salmon fishing period within a 50 mile radius of the area open to commercial salmon fishing, or as may be specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(ii) Fish other than salmon may be taken at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) Salmon may be taken by seine and gill net, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(iv) Fish other than salmon may be taken by gear previously listed, unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(v) No set gill net may exceed 100 fathoms in length.

(vi) The following waters are closed to subsistence fishing for salmon:

(A) Russell Creek and Nurse Lagoon and within 500 yards outside the mouth of Nurse Lagoon;

(B) Trout Creek and within 500 yards outside its mouth;

(C) Inshore of a line from the Pacific Pearl dock to Black Point, including the inlet and Humboldt Creek.

(vii) Salmon, trout and char may be taken only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit. A record of subsistence caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game no later than October 31.

(8) *Chignik Area.* Federal subsistence regulations for the subsistence harvest of fish are in effect for all waters on and within one mile of each of the Semidi Islands. In the remainder of the Chignik Area Federal regulations only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands.

(i) Salmon may be taken by seines and gill nets, or with gear specified on a

subsistence fishing permit, except that in Chignik Lake, salmon may not be taken with purse seines.

(ii) Fish other than salmon may be taken by gear previously listed, unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) Salmon may not be taken in the Chignik River, upstream from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game weir site or counting tower, in Black Lake, or any tributary to Black and Chignik Lakes.

(iv) Salmon, trout and char may only be taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit. A record of subsistence caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game no later than October 31.

(v) From June 10 through September 30, commercial fishing license holders may not substitute fish for salmon.

(9) *Kodiak Area.* (i) At this time, the Federal Government is only exerting its control over subsistence fishing in the following waters:

(A) All fresh waters within the boundary of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and all non-navigable waters on Federal lands on Kodiak and surrounding islands.

(B) All saltwater enclosed by the boundaries of Womans Bay, Gibson Cove, and an area defined by a line one-half mile on either side of the mouth of Karluk River, and extending seaward 3,000 feet. The mouth of the river is closed to fishing.

(C) All saltwater enclosed by the boundaries of the shoreline of Afognak Island and a line 1,500 feet seaward of the shoreline.

(D) All navigable and non-navigable fresh waters on Afognak Island enclosed by the National Wildlife Refuge Boundaries.

(ii) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes from 6 a.m. until 9 p.m. from January 1 through December 31, with the following exceptions:

(A) From June 1 through September 15, salmon seine vessels may not be used to take subsistence salmon for 24 hours before, during, and for 24 hours after any open commercial salmon fishing period;

(B) From June 1 through September 15, purse seine vessels may be used to take salmon only with gill nets and no other type of salmon gear may be on board the vessel.

(iii) Fish other than salmon may be taken at any time unless restricted by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iv) Unless restricted by this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken by gear previously listed.

(v) Salmon may be taken only by gill net and seine.

(vi) Subsistence fishermen must be physically present at the net at all times the net is being fished.

(vii) The following locations are closed to the subsistence taking of salmon:

(A) All waters of Mill Bay and all those waters bounded by a line from Spruce Cape to the northern-most point of Woody Island, then to the northern-most point of Holiday Island, then to a point on Near Island opposite the Kodiak small boat harbor entrance and then to the small boat harbor entrance;

(B) All freshwater systems of Little Afognak River and Portage Creek drainage in Discoverer Bay;

(C) All water closed to commercial salmon fishing in the Barbara Cove, Chiniak Bay, Saltery Cove, Pasagshak Bay, Monashka Bay and Anton Larsen Bay, and all waters closed to commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek and north and west of a line from the tip of Las Point to the tip of River Mouth Point of Afognak Bay;

(D) All waters 300 yards seaward of the terminus of Monks Creek;

(E) From August 15 through September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek;

(F) All freshwater systems of Afognak Island;

(G) All waters of Ouzinkie Harbor north of a line from 57°55'10" N. lat. 152°36'W. long to 57°55'03" N. lat., 152°29'20" W. long.

(viii) A subsistence fishing permit is required for taking salmon, trout and char for subsistence purposes. A subsistence fishing permit is required for taking herring and bottomfish for subsistence purposes during the commercial herring sac roe season from May 1 through June 30. All subsistence fishermen shall keep a record of the number of subsistence fish taken each year. The number of subsistence fish shall be recorded on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon landing subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game by February 1 of the year following the year the permit was issued.

(ix) Only those residents domiciled in the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base, may take salmon in the Kodiak

Area. This restriction does not apply to the Mainland District, all waters along the southside of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by the latitude of Cape Douglas (58°52' North latitude) mid-stream Shelikof Strait, and west of the longitude of the southern entrance of Kmuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (57°11'22" North latitude, 156°20'30" West longitude.)

(10) *Cook Inlet area.* (i) At this time, the Federal Government is only exerting its control over subsistence fishing in the following waters:

(A) All waters within the boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

(B) All non-navigable waters on Federal lands within the Cook Inlet Area.

(ii) Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time in the Cook Inlet area.

(iii) Unless otherwise restricted or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken by listed gear.

(iv) All salt water is closed to the taking of finfish except:

(A) The Tyonek and Port Graham Subdistricts;

(B) Salmon may be taken in the Koyuktolik Subdistrict.

(v) Salmon may not be taken in any area closed to commercial salmon fishing unless otherwise permitted.

(vi) Bottomfish may be taken by legal gear for commercial bottomfish in the area.

(vii) Smelt and herring may be taken only with gill nets and dip nets. Gill nets used to take smelt may not exceed 50 feet in length and two inches in mesh size.

(viii) Whitefish may be taken only in the Tyonek River drainage and only under the authority of a permit issued by the department.

(ix) Gill nets may not be used in fresh water, except for the taking of whitefish in the Tyonek River drainage.

(x) Trout, grayling, char, and burbot may not be taken in fresh water, except that dolly varden may be taken in fresh water in the Port Graham Subdistrict.

(xi) Dolly Varden may be taken in fresh water only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the department; only one permit may be issued to a household each year. A subsistence fishing permit holder shall record daily dolly varden catches on forms provided by the department.

(xii) Dolly varden may be taking in fresh water for subsistence purposes in the Port Graham Subdistrict only from April 1 through May 31.

(xiii) Only those residents domiciled in Port Graham and English Bay may take salmon in the Port Graham and Koyuktolik Subdistricts and dolly

varden in fresh water in the Port Graham Subdistrict.

(xiv) Dolly varden may be taken in fresh water only by beach seines not exceeding 10 fathoms in length.

(xv) Salmon may be taken only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the Alaska Department Fish and Game; only one permit may be issued to a household each year. A subsistence fishing permit holder shall record daily salmon catches on forms provided by the department.

(xvi) No person may operate or assist in the operation of subsistence salmon net gear on the same day that person operates or assists in the operation of commercial salmon gear.

(xvii) Only those residents domiciled in the village of Tyonek may take salmon in the Tyonek Subdistrict.

(xviii) Salmon may be taken only as follows:

(A) In the Tyonek subdistrict by set gill nets not exceeding 10 fathoms in length, six inches in mesh size and 45 meshes in depth;

(B) In the Port Graham and Koyuktolik Subdistricts by set gill nets not exceeding 35 fathoms in length, six inches in mesh size and 45 meshes in depth;

(C) No part of a set gill net may be set or operated within 600 feet of any part of another set gill net.

(xix) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes only as follows:

(A) In the Tyonek subdistrict:

(1) From May 15 through June 15 from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays (this season shall close by emergency order when 4,200 king salmon are taken);

(2) From June 16 through October 15 from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays (shall not open until July 1 if 4,200 king salmon are taken before June 16).

(B) In the Port Graham and Koyuktolik Subdistricts from April 1 through September 30 from 6 a.m. Monday until 6 a.m. Wednesday and from 6 a.m. Thursday until 6 a.m. Saturday.

(xx) No person may possess salmon taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit unless both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) have been immediately removed from the salmon.

(xxi) It is unlawful to purchase or sell salmon from which both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) have been removed.

(xxii) The total annual possession limit for each subsistence salmon permit is as follows:

(A) There is no total annual possession limit for holders of Port Graham and Koyuktolik Subdistrict subsistence salmon fishing permits;

(B) 25 salmon for the head of household and 10 salmon for each dependent of the permit holder.

(C) In addition to the limits in (b) of this subsection; the holder of a Tyonek subdistrict subsistence salmon fishing permit may take 70 king salmon; no more than 4,200 king salmon may be taken in the Tyonek subdistrict during the period May 15 through June 30.

(11) *Prince William Sound area.* At this time Federal subsistence fishing regulations only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands in the Prince William Sound area.

(i) Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time in the Prince William Sound Area.

(ii) Fish may be taken by gear previously listed unless restricted in this section or under the term of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) Salmon may be taken only by the following types of gear:

(A) In the Glennallen Subdistrict by fishwheels or dip nets;

(B) In the Chitina Subdistrict by dip nets when the personal use salmon fishery is open in that subdistrict;

(iv) Fishwheels used for subsistence fishing may not be rented, leased, or otherwise used for personal gain. Subsistence fishwheels must be removed from the water at the end of the permit period. Each permittee may operate only one fishwheel at any one time. No person may set or operate a fishwheel within 75 feet of another fishwheel. No fishwheel may have more than two baskets.

(v) The permit holder must personally operate the fishwheel or dip net. A subsistence fishwheel or dip net permit may not be loaned or transferred except as permitted by Alaska regulations.

(vi) A wood or metal plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing the permit holder's name and address in letters and numerals at least one inch high, must be attached to each fishwheel so that the name and address are plainly visible.

(vii) Except as provided in this section, fish other than salmon and freshwater fish species may be taken for subsistence purposes with a subsistence fishing permit.

(viii) Salmon and freshwater fish species may be taken only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(ix) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.

(x) Salmon may not be taken in any area closed to commercial salmon fishing unless otherwise permitted.

(xi) In locations open to commercial salmon fishing and in conformance with commercial salmon fishing regulations, the annual subsistence salmon limit is as follows:

(A) 15 salmon for a household of one person;

(B) 30 salmon for a household of two persons;

(C) 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over two;

(D) No more than five king salmon may be taken per permit.

(xii) All tributaries of the Copper River and waters of the Copper River not in the Upper Copper River District are closed to the taking of salmon.

(xiii) A subsistence salmon fishing permit for the Upper Copper River District will be issued only to a resident domiciled in Game Management Units 11, 13-A, 13-B, 13-C, and 13-D; in Game management Unit 12 except that portion east of the Nabesna River and south of the winter trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border; and in that road-connected area of Game Management Unit 20-D from Alaska Highway Milepost 1371.4 to Milepost 1347. The following apply to Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing permits:

(A) Only one type of gear may be specified on a permit;

(B) Only one permit per year may be issued to a household;

(C) Permits must be returned to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game no later than October 31, or a permit for the following year may be denied.

(D) During closed fishing periods, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Chitina permit issuing station may be closed or operated at reduced hours to reduce costs.

(xiv) The total annual possession limit for an Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing permit is as follows:

(A) 30 salmon for a household with one person;

(B) 60 salmon for a household with two persons;

(C) 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over two;

(D) Upon request, permits for additional salmon will be issued with the following limits:

(1) No more than a total of 200 salmon for a permit issued to a household with one person.

(2) No more than a total of 500 salmon for a permit issued to a household with two or more persons.

(xv) Salmon may not be taken on the east side of the Copper River from the upstream edge of the Chitina-McCarthy Road Bridge upstream to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

regulatory marker located one quarter of a mile upstream of the bridge.

(xvi) Salmon may be taken in the Upper Copper River District only as follows:

(A) In the Glennallen Subdistrict, from June 1 through September 30;

(B) In the Chitina subdistrict, only when that subdistrict is open to the personal use salmon fishing;

(C) When the Copper River subsistence fishery is closed or restricted because of an inadequate escapement of sockeye or chinook salmon, the fishery may be reopened September 1 for the taking of coho salmon, which constitute the majority of the salmon at that time.

(D) No person may possess salmon taken under the authority of an Upper Copper River District subsistence fishing permit unless the dorsal fin has been immediately removed from the salmon.

(xvii) Salmon may not be taken in the Chitina Subdistrict, or in any portion of the subdistrict, when those waters are closed to personal use salmon fishing.

(xviii) Crosswind Lake is closed to all subsistence fishing.

(xix) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Southwestern District and Green Island may be issued only to those residents domiciled in the Southwestern District which is mainland waters from the outer point on the north shore of Granite Bay to Cape Fairfiled and all waters surrounding Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island and adjacent islands. Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in those waters only as follows:

(A) Salmon may be taken only in the Southwestern District, as described in above, and along the northwestern shore of Green Island from the westernmost tip of the island to the northernmost tip;

(B) Salmon may be taken only by gill nets up to 150 fathoms in length, except that pink salmon may be taken in fresh water by dipnets only;

(C) Salmon may be taken only from May 15 through September 30;

(D) Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven day per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;

(E) No fishing is allowed within the closed waters areas for commercial salmon fisheries; only pink salmon may be taken in fresh water;

(F) There are no bag and possession limits for this fishery;

(G) Permits may be issued only at Chenaga Bay village.

(xx) Salmon, other than chinook salmon, may be taken in the vicinity of the former native village of Batzulnetas under the following conditions:

(A) Salmon may be taken only under the authority of a Batzulnetas subsistence salmon fishing permit issued by ADF&G; permits may be issued only to those residents domiciled in the villages of Dot Lake and Mentasta;

(B) Salmon may be taken only in those waters of the Copper River between Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers located near the mouth of Tanada Creek and approximately one-half mile downstream from that mouth and in Tanada Creek between Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers identifying the open waters of the creek;

(C) Fishwheels and dipnets only may be used on the Copper River; dipnets and spears only may be used in Tanada Creek;

(D) Salmon may be taken only from June 1 through September 1 or until the season is closed by emergency order; fishing periods are to be established by emergency order and are two days per week during the month of June and 3.5 days per week for the remainder of the season;

(E) Chinook salmon taken must be released to the water unharmed; fish wheels must be equipped with a live box or be monitored at all times;

(F) The permit must be returned to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Glennallen office no later than September 30 of each year.

(xxi) Salmon, other than chinook salmon, may be taken in the vicinity of the former native village of Batzulnetas under the following conditions:

(A) Salmon may be taken only under the authority of a Batzulnetas subsistence salmon fishing permit issued by ADF&G; permits may be issued only to those residents domiciled in the villages of Dot Lake and Mentasta;

(B) Salmon may be taken only in those waters of the Copper River between Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers located near the mouth of Tanada Creek and approximately one-half mile downstream from that mouth and in Tanada Creek between Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulatory markers identifying the open waters of the creek;

(C) Fishwheels and dipnets only may be used on the Copper River; dipnets

and spears only may be used in Tanada Creek;

(D) Salmon may be taken only from June 1 through September 1 or until the season is closed by emergency order; fishing periods are to be established by emergency order and are two days per week during the month of June and 3.5 days per week for the remainder of the season;

(E) Chinook salmon taken must be released to the water unharmed; fish wheels must be equipped with a live box or be monitored at all times;

(F) The permit must be returned to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Glennallen office no later than September 30 of each year.

(xxii) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for those waters north of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point, may be issued only to those residents domiciled in the villages of Tatitlek and Ellamar. Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in those waters only as follows:

(A) Salmon may be taken only in those waters north of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point;

(B) Salmon may be taken only by gill nets up to 150 fathoms in length, with a maximum mesh size of 6.25 inches, except that pink salmon may be taken in fresh water by dipnets only;

(C) Salmon may be taken only from May 15 through September 30;

(D) Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven days per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;

(E) No fishing is allowed within the closed waters areas for commercial salmon fisheries; only pink salmon may be taken in fresh water;

(F) There are no bag and possession limits for this fishery;

(G) Permits may be issued only at Tatitlek village.

(12) *Yakutat Area.* The Board has determined that no subsistence related fisheries occur on, or within lands controlled by the Federal Government Land Managing Agencies in the Yakutat Area.

(13) *Southeastern Alaska Area.* At this time Federal subsistence fishing regulations only apply to non-navigable waters on Federal lands in the Southeastern Alaska Area. Glacier Bay

National Park is closed to the subsistence harvest of fish.

(i) Unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken in the Southeastern Alaska Area at any time.

(ii) Salmon, trout, char and herring spawn on kelp may be taken only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) No person may possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day.

(iv) The Alaska Department of Fish and Game shall not issue a permit for the taking of steelhead trout, but steelhead trout taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes. The holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any steelhead trout taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar.

(v) Salmon, trout, or char taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes. The holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar.

(vi) Subsistence fishermen shall immediately remove the dorsal fin of all salmon when taken.

(vii) Coho salmon may be taken from Salt Lake and Mitchell Bay from August 1 through October 31.

(viii) Fish may be taken by gear previously listed except as may be restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit and except as follows:

(A) In District 13, Redoubt Bay, gillnet or seine gear may not be used to take salmon in any waters of the bay closed to commercial salmon fishing;

(B) Set gill nets may not be used to take salmon except in the mainstream and side channels, but not the tributaries, of the Chilkat River from the terminus to one mile upstream of Wells Bridge;

(C) Beach seines and gaffs only may be used to take coho salmon during the season and including coho salmon which may be taken from Salt Lake and Mitchell Bay from August 1 through October 31.

(ix) The following waters are closed to subsistence salmon fishing: In District 15, saltwaters of Lynn Canal including Chilkat, Chilkoot and Lutak Inlets, during the closed period of the commercial salmon net fishery in the district, except that salmon may be taken in saltwaters of Lutak Inlet on the Saturday before any period that the commercial salmon net fishery is open

in the inlet to the terminus of the Chilkoot River.

(x) Permits will not be issued for taking chinook or coho salmon, except for coho salmon as provided in Salt Lake and Mitchell Bay from August 1 through October 31, but chinook or coho salmon taken incidentally by gear operated under terms of a subsistence permit for other salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes. The holder of a subsistence salmon fishing permit must report any chinook or coho salmon taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar.

(xi) From July 7 through July 31, sockeye salmon may be taken in the waters of Klawock Inlet enclosed by a line from Klawock Light to the Klawock Oil Dock, the Klawock River, and Klawock Lake only from 8 a.m. Monday until 5 p.m. Friday.

(xii) In the Chilkat River, the subsistence fishing permit holder shall be physically present at the net while it is fishing.

(xiii) Before July 4, subsistence salmon fishing permits may be operated in Sitkoh Bay only by residents of Angoon. On and after July 4, subsistence salmon fishing permits may be operated in Sitkoh Bay by residents of both Angoon and Sitka.

(xiv) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the fishery provided for Salt Lake and Mitchell Bay will be issued only to those persons domiciled in Angoon and only one permit will be issued for a household. The number of coho salmon that may be taken on a permit will be specified by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game after it has assessed the level of effort that will be involved in that fishery.

(xv) In the waters of the Klawock Inlet enclosed by a line from Klawock Light to the Klawock Oil Dock, no person may subsistence salmon fish from a vessel that is powered by a motor of greater than 35 horsepower.

(xvi) Finfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only as provided in this section:

(A) *Klukwan.* Only those residents domiciled west of the Haines highway between Mile 20 and Mile 24 and east of the Chilkat River may take herring, herring spawn, and bottomfish in waters of Section 15-A; and salmon and smelt in all waters of the Chilkat River and Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Glacier Point, and in the Chilkoot River, Lutak Inlet, and Chilkoot Inlet north of the latitude of Battery Point, excluding waters of Taiya Inlet north of the latitude of the tip of Taiya Point.

(B) *Haines.* Only those residents domiciled in the City and Borough of

Haines, excluding residents domiciled in the village of Klukwan and in the drainage of Excursion Inlet, may take herring, herring spawn, and bottomfish in waters of Section 15-A; and salmon and smelt in all waters of the Chilkat River and Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Glacier Point, and in the Chilkoot River, Lutak Inlet, and Chilkoot Inlet north of the latitude of Battery Point, excluding waters of Taiya Inlet north of the latitude of the tip of Taiya Point.

(C) *Hoonah*. Only those residents domiciled in the City of Hoonah and in Chichagof Island drainage on the eastern shore of Port Frederick from Gartina Creek to Point Sophia may take herring, herring spawn, and bottomfish in waters of District 14 east of the longitude of Point Dundas; and salmon, smelt, and dolly varden char in waters of sections 14-B and 14-C, in District 13 in waters along the western shore of Yakobi Island east of a line from Cape Spencer Light to Surge Bay Light, and in District 12 in waters of Basket Bay inside a line from 57°39'50" N. lat., 134°53'12" W. long. to 57°39'17" N. lat., 134°53'53" W. long.

(D) *Angoon*. Only those residents domiciled in the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134°30' W. long., including Killisnoo Island, may take herring, herring spawn, and bottomfish in waters of District 12 between the latitude of Parker Point and the latitude of Point Caution, and in Section 13-C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth; and salmon and dolly varden char in waters of District 12 south of a line from Fishery Point to South Passage Point and north of the latitude of Point Caution and in waters of Section 13-C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth.

(E) *Sitka*. Only those residents of the City and Borough of Sitka domiciled in drainage which empty into Section 13-B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows, except those domiciled in the U.S. Coast Guard base on Japonski Island, may take herring and herring spawn in waters of Section 13-B north of the latitude of Aspid Cape; and sockeye salmon in waters of Section 13-A south of the latitude of Cape Edward, in waters of Section 13-B north of the latitude of Redfish Cape, and in waters of Section 13-C.

(F) *Kake*. Only residents domiciled in the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainage into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor may take herring, herring spawn, and bottomfish in waters of Section 9-B north of the latitude of

Point Ellis, in waters of District 10 west of a line from Pinta Point to Point Pybus, and in waters of District 5 north of 56°40' N. lat.; and salmon and dolly varden char in Sections 9-A and 9-B in waters north of the latitude of Swain Point, in waters of District 10 west of a line from Pinta Point to False Point Pybus, and in waters of District 5 north of a line from Point Barrie to Boulder Point.

(G) *Saxman*. Only those residents domiciled in the City of Saxman may take herring and herring spawn in waters of Section 1-F between Point Sykes and Foggy Point to a distance of 2 nautical miles from shore; bottomfish in waters of Section 1-F north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Mary Island, except waters of Boca de Quadra, and in waters of Section 1-E south of the latitude of Grant Island light; and salmon and dolly varden char in waters of Section 1-C in Checats Cove east of the longitude of Edith Point, in waters of Section 1-D in Yes Bay north of a line from Syble Point to Bluff Point, in Section 1-E in waters of Helm Bay north of the latitude of Helm Point and in waters of the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon, and in Section 1-F in waters of George Inlet north of 55°26' N. lat. and in Boca de Quadra in waters of Sockeye Creek and Hugh Smith Lake within 500 yards of the terminus of Sockeye Creek.

(H) *Kasaan*. Only those residents domiciled in the City of Kasaan and in the drainage of the southeastern shore of the Kasaan Peninsula west of 132°20' W. long and east of 132°25' W. long. may take herring and herring spawn in waters of District 2 north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Chasina Point and west of a line from the northernmost tip of Chasina Point to the easternmost tip of Grindall Island to the easternmost tip of the Kasaan Peninsula, and in waters of Section 3-B in San Alberta Bay north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Suspiro and east of 133°20' W. long.; and salmon, dolly varden char, and bottomfish in waters of District 2 north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Chasina Point and west of a line from the northernmost tip of Chasina Point to the easternmost tip of Grindall Island to the easternmost tip of the Kasaan Peninsula.

(I) *Klawock*. Only those residents domiciled in the City of Klawock and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Klawock Heenya Corporation land holdings as they existed in January 1989 may take herring and herring spawn in waters of Section 3-B in San Alberta Bay north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Suspiro and east of 133°20' W. long., and in waters of Section 3-A in Tlevak Strait

north of the latitude of High Point and south of the latitude of Eolus Point; bottomfish in waters of Section 3-B; and salmon, dolly varden char, and steelhead trout in Section 3-B in waters east of a line from Point Ildefonso to Tranquil Point and in waters of Warm Chuck Inlet north of a line from a point on Hecata Island at 55°44' N. lat., 133°25' W. long. to Bay Point, and in Section 3-C in waters of Karheen Passage north of 55°48' N. lat. and east of 133°20' W. long. and in waters of Sarkar Cove and Sarkar Lakes.

(J) *Craig*. Only those residents domiciled in the City of Craig and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Shan Seet Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989 may take herring and herring spawn in waters of Section 3-B in San Alberta Bay north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Suspiro and east of 133°20' W. long., and in waters of Section 3-A in Tlevak Strait north of the latitude of High Point and south of the latitude of Eolus Point; bottomfish in waters of Section 3-B; and salmon, dolly varden char, and steelhead trout in Section 3-B in waters east of a line from Point Ildefonso to Tranquil Point and in waters of Warm Chuck Inlet north of a line from a point on Hecata Island at 55°44' N. lat., 133°25' W. long. to Bay Point, and in Section 3-C in waters of Karheen Passage north of 55°48' N. lat. and east of 133°20' W. long. and in waters of Sarkar Cove and Sarkar Lakes.

(K) *Hydaburg*. Only those residents domiciled in the townsite of Hydaburg may take herring and herring spawn in waters of Section 3-A in Tlevak Strait north of the latitude of High Point and south of the latitude of Eolus Point, and in waters of Section 3-B in San Alberta Bay north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Suspiro and east of 133°20' W. long.; bottomfish in waters of Section 3-A, and in waters of Section 3-B south of the latitude of Bocas Point, excluding Port Refugio; and salmon and dolly varden char in waters of Section 3-A and in waters of District 2 in Nichols Bay north of 54°42' 07" N. lat.

§ 25 Shellfish.

(a) Regulations in this section apply to subsistence fishing on Federal public lands for dungeness crab, king crab, tanner crab, shrimp, clams, abalone and other types of shellfish or their parts.

(b) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence uses at any time in any area of the public lands by any method unless restricted by the subsistence

fishing regulations of this section or the preceding subsistence fishing section.

(c) *Methods, means, and general restrictions.* (1) The bag limit specified herein for a subsistence season for a species and the State bag limit set for a State general season for the same species are not cumulative. This means that a person or designated group who has taken the bag limit for a particular species under a subsistence season specified herein may not after that, take any additional shellfish of that species under any other bag limit specified for a State general season.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this section, the following are legal types of gear for subsistence fishing:

(i) Gear specified under subsistence fishing regulations.

(ii) Jigging gear which consists of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice and which are drawn through the water by hand;

(iii) A spear which is a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end, used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish and which is operated by hand;

(iv) A lead which is a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine or a length of net or fending employed for guiding fish into a fishwheel, fyke net, or dip net;

(3) It is prohibited to buy or sell subsistence-taken shellfish, their parts, or their eggs, unless otherwise specified in this section.

(4) The use of explosives and chemicals is prohibited, except that chemical baits or lures may be used to attract shellfish.

(5) Subsistence fishing by the use of a line attached to a rod or pole is prohibited except when fishing through the ice in the Bering Sea area.

(6) Each subsistence fisherman shall plainly and legibly inscribe their first initial, last name and address on a keg or buoy attached to unattended subsistence fishing gear. Subsistence fishing gear may not display a permanent Alaska Department of Fish and Game vessel license number.

(7) A side wall of all subsistence shellfish pots must contain an opening with a perimeter equal to or exceeding one-half of the tunnel eye opening perimeter. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than 120 thread. Dungeness crab and shrimp pots may have the pot lid tiedown straps secured to the pot at one end by untreated cotton twine no larger than 120 thread, as a substitute for the above requirement.

(8) No person may mutilate or otherwise disfigure a crab in any manner which would prevent determination of the minimum size restrictions until the crab has been processed or prepared for consumption.

(9) In addition to the marketing requirements in paragraph (c)(6) of this section, kegs or buoys attached to subsistence crab pots must also be inscribed with the name or U.S. Coast Guard number of the vessel used to operate the pots.

(10) No more than five pots per person and 10 pots per vessel may be used to take crab, except as specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(11) In the subsistence taking of shrimp in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat and Prince William Sound Areas, no person may use more than 10 pots, and no more than 20 pots may be operated from a vessel. In the subsistence taking of shellfish other than shrimp in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area, no person may operate more than five pots of any type, and no more than 10 pots of any type may be operated from a vessel.

(d) Subsistence taken by commercial vessels. No fishing vessel which is commercially licensed and registered for shrimp pot, shrimp trawl, king crab, tanner crab, or dungeness crab fishing may be used for subsistence take during the period starting 14 days before an opening until 14 days after the closure of a respective open season in the area or areas for which the vessel is registered.

(e) Unlawful possession of subsistence shellfish. No person may possess, transport, give, receive or barter subsistence taken shellfish or their parts that the person knows or should know were taken in violation of a Federal or State statute or a regulation promulgated thereunder.

(f) Subsistence shellfish areas and pertinent restrictions. (1) Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area. At this time the Federal Government is only exerting its control over the subsistence harvest of shellfish in the waters of Glacier Bay National Park in Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area. Glacier Bay National Park is closed to the taking of shellfish.

(2) Prince William Sound Area. At this time there are no locations within this area on which the Federal Government is regulating the subsistence harvest of shellfish. All shellfish harvest in this area is therefore under the regulation of the State of Alaska.

(3) Cook Inlet Area. At this time the Federal Government is only exerting its control over the subsistence harvest of shellfish in the following waters in the Cook Inlet Area: All waters within the boundaries of the Kenai National

Wildlife Refuge. This area is closed to the taking of shellfish for subsistence purposes.

(4) Kodiak Area—(i) At this time, the Federal Government is only exerting its control over the subsistence harvest of shellfish in the following waters in the Kodiak area:

(A) All saltwater enclosed by the boundaries of Womans Bay, Gibson Cove, and an area defined by a line one-half mile on either side of the mouth of the Karluk River, and extending seaward 3000 feet. The mouth of the river is closed to fishing.

(B) All saltwater enclosed by the boundaries of the shoreline of Afognak Island and a line 1500 feet seaward of the shoreline.

(C) All navigable and non-navigable fresh waters on Afognak Island enclosed by the National Wildlife Refuge Boundaries.

(ii) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit.

(iii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game before subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section or subsection. The permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel.

(iv) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 dungeness crab per person. Only male dungeness crab may be taken.

(v) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily bag and possession limit is six crab per person and only male crab may be taken;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) No more than five crab pots may be used to take king crab;

(D) King crab may be taken only from June 1 through January 31, except that the subsistence taking of king crab is prohibited in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth during the period 14 days before and 14 days after open commercial fishing seasons for red king crab, blue king crab, or tanner crab in the location.

(E) Only those residents domiciled in the Kodiak Island Borough, may take king crab in the Kodiak Area. This restriction does not apply to the Semidi Island, the North Mainland, and the South Mainland Sections.

(vi) In the subsistence taking of tanner crab:

(A) No more than five crab pots may be used to take tanner crab;

(B) From July 15 through February 10, the subsistence taking of tanner crab is prohibited in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth, unless the commercial tanner crab fishing season is open in the location.

(C) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 crab per person and only male crab may be taken.

(5) Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area. (i) At this time the Federal Government is only exerting its control over the subsistence harvest of shellfish found in all waters within one-mile of Simeonof Island and the waters west of the easternmost tip of Ugamak Island to the terminus of the Aleutian Islands, except the area between Akutan Pass and Samalga Island.

(ii) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit.

(iii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game prior to subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section, or subsection. The permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg)

of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel.

(iv) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 dungeness crab per person. Only male dungeness crab may be taken.

(v) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily bag and possession limit is six crab per person and only male crab may be taken;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) Crab may be taken only from June 1 through January 31.

(vi) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 tanner crab per person. Only male crab may be taken.

(6) Bering Sea Area. (i) At this time the Federal Government is only exerting its control over the subsistence harvest of shellfish waters within Nunivak Islands shoreline to a distance one mile offshore, and waters within the Old Kuskokwim Wildlife Refuge as defined by boundaries established prior to 1959.

(ii) In waters South of 60° North latitude, shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit.

(iii) In that portion of the area north of the latitude of Cape Newenham, shellfish may only be taken by shovel, jigging gear, pots and ring net.

(iv) The operator of a commercial by licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game prior to subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed

commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section or subsection. The permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel.

(v) In the waters south of 60° North latitude, the daily bag and possession limit is 12 dungeness crab per person. Only male dungeness crab may be taken.

(vi) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) In waters south of 60° North latitude, the daily bag and possession limit is six crab per person, and only male crab may be taken;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) In the North Sound Section of the Northern District, a subsistence fishing permit is required and may be obtained from a local representative of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game;

(D) In waters south of 60° North Latitude, crab may be taken only from June 1 through January 31.

(vii) In waters south of 60° North Latitude, the daily bag and possession limit is 12 tanner crab, and only males may be taken.

John F. Turner,

Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Michael A. Barton,

Regional Forester, USDA-Forest Service.

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BILLING CODES 3410-11-M and 4310-55-M

Final Rule

**Tuesday
April 16, 1991**

Part III

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

Airplane Cabin Fire Protection; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[14 CFR Part 25]

[Docket No. 25774; Amendment No. 25-74]

RIN 2120-AB22

Airplane Cabin Fire Protection

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment provides improved cabin fire protection for transport category airplanes by requiring: (1) Each lavatory in an airplane with a passenger seating capacity of 20 or more to be equipped with a smoke detector system that provides warning to the cockpit or to the passenger cabin crew; (2) each lavatory trash receptacle in an airplane with a seating capacity of 20 or more to be equipped with a fire extinguisher that discharges automatically upon the occurrence of a fire within the receptacle; (3) the number of hand fire extinguishers in the cabins of airplanes with passenger seating capacities greater than 200 to be increased; (4) a specified number of the hand fire extinguishers in the cabin to contain Halon 1211 or equivalent as the extinguishing agent; and (5) one hand fire extinguisher in each galley that is located above or below the passenger compartment. In addition, one hand fire extinguisher would be required for certain all-cargo airplanes. These safety protections against possible inflight fires are currently required for operation of airplanes used in air carrier or commercial service. This amendment adopts these requirements as design standards for transport category airplanes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 16, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary L. Killion, Manager, Regulations Branch (ANM-114), Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, FAA, Northwest Mountain Region, 17900 Pacific Highway South, C-68966, Seattle, Washington 98168; Telephone (206) 431-2112.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

These amendments are based on Notice of Proposed Rulemaking No. 89-1 (54 FR 1292, January 12, 1989). As discussed in the notice, they are the latest in a series of FAA actions to enhance cabin fire safety in transport category airplanes.

Following an inflight fire which originated in a lavatory area, the FAA issued four Airworthiness Directives (AD) to require specific improvements in cabin fire protection. Airworthiness Directive 74-08-09 (39 FR 12998, April 10, 1974), applicable to all transport category airplanes, requires 1,000 hour periodic inspections and repairs, as necessary, of all lavatory trash receptacles to ensure fire containment capability. It also requires preflight briefings informing passengers not to smoke in lavatories, and the installation of ashtrays near lavatory entrances and no-smoking signs on each side of the lavatory doors. Subsequent to issuance of the AD, § 25.853 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) was amended to incorporate these requirements for ashtrays and no-smoking signs. Section 121.571 of the FAR was adopted to require that passengers be given briefings regarding smoking. Three additional AD's, 74-21-03 (39 FR 36466, October 10, 1974), 75-02-04 and 75-02-05 (39 FR 13555, January 24, 1975), were issued for specific airplane models, requiring inspection and repair of lavatory electrical components and modification of lavatory trash receptacles to ensure fire containment. Together, the AD actions were intended to eliminate likely ignition sources, end smoking in lavatories, and provide fire-safe trash receptacles in the event that fire occurs in a receptacle despite these precautions.

In addition to the AD actions, an FAA-contracted study was conducted to consider the feasibility of a totally integrated cabin fire management system. This study included analysis of fire-related accident and incident data taken over a 10-year period, a survey of available technology, and analysis of fire detection, monitoring and extinguishing options for all areas of a typical wide-body passenger cabin. The results of this study are contained in DOT Report No. FAA-RD-76-54, Feasibility and Tradeoffs of a Transport Fuselage Fire Management System, dated June 1976, which may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22151. While the study did provide useful data concerning fire protection, the FAA did not require adoption of the integrated system at the time because the AD actions were considered to have provided adequate fire protection.

Subsequent to the AD actions, there were two cabin fires that indicated that additional measures were needed to enhance protection against such fires. One of the fires occurred in flight near

Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 2, 1983, and resulted in 23 fatalities. The other occurred on the ground at Tampa International Airport in Florida on June 25, 1983, and resulted in evacuation of the airplane with no injuries or loss of life. Following the fires, the FAA conducted an inspection survey of the fire containment capabilities of lavatory trash receptacles in the U.S. air carrier fleet. The survey was conducted to determine the effectiveness of previous FAA actions to correct deficiencies in fire protection and to determine whether or not those corrective actions provide adequate fire safety. The survey revealed that the fire containment capabilities of trash receptacles were compromised by the wear and tear typical of service.

In regard to extinguishment of inflight cabin fires, § 25.851 currently specifies that one conveniently located hand fire extinguisher must be provided for each airplane with a passenger capacity of 7 through 30; two must be provided for each airplane with a passenger capacity of 31 through 60; and three are required for each airplane with a passenger capacity of 61 or more. Those standards were adopted in 1956 when the largest airplanes in service had passenger capacities of fewer than 100, and those under development were not expected to exceed 200 passengers. Since that time, the size of commercial transport category airplanes has increased dramatically. For example, certain versions of the Boeing 747 have been type certificated under part 25 for a maximum of 660 passengers. Service experience has shown that three extinguishers are insufficient for large transport airplanes; and, as a matter of practicality, most operators of the large transport airplanes have installed more than three extinguishers in such airplanes.

The FAA also conducted cabin fire extinguishing tests using various types of hand extinguishers. Those tests demonstrated that for a fire in a large airplane cabin, extinguishers containing Halon 1211 (bromochlorodifluoromethane, CBrClF₂) are safe from the standpoint of toxicity, and far more effective in range and knockdown capability than other extinguishers currently in service. The results of the tests are contained in DOT Report No. DOT/FAA/CT-82-111, Inflight Aircraft Seat Fire Extinguishing Tests (Cabin Hazard Measurement), dated December 1982. A copy of this report has been placed in the Rules Docket and is available for inspection. It, too, may be purchased from NTIS. Halon 1211 extinguishers have their

greatest effectiveness on Class B and C fires; however, those with 9 pounds or greater capacity are also rated for Class A fires. (Fire Classes A through D are ordinary combustible materials, flammable fluids, electrical equipment and burning metal, respectively. They are defined in more detail in the National Fire Protection Association Standard 10.) Halon 1211 extinguishers are not to be used for Class D (burning metal) fires. Although not rated for Class A fires, such extinguishers with less than 9 pounds capacity have been shown to be effective in extinguishing surface Class A fires. Halon 1211 extinguishers are especially useful for combatting flammable fluid fires, such as those that might be caused by terrorist activities.

In view of the above, the FAA adopted Amendment 121-185 (50 FR 12726, March 29, 1985) applicable to airplanes used in air carrier or commercial service under the provisions of part 121 of this chapter. This amendment requires the following to be installed: (1) A smoke detection system, or equivalent, in each lavatory prior to October 30, 1986; (2) a built-in fire extinguisher for each lavatory disposal receptacle prior to April 30, 1987; (3) additional hand fire extinguishers for airplanes with passenger seating capacities of 30 or fewer and 60 or more prior to October 30, 1985; and (4) at least two of the required hand fire extinguishers to contain Halon 1211, or equivalent, as the fire extinguishing agent prior to April 30, 1986.

Discussion

Although Amendment 121-185 provides improved cabin fire protection for transport category airplanes used in air carrier service, it does not apply to other transport category airplanes, such as those used for executive transportation. As discussed in Notice 89-1, mandatory retrofit of other airplanes to incorporate these improvements is not considered justifiable from an economic standpoint; however, it does appear that such improvements are warranted for future transport category airplanes. Accordingly, Notice 89-1 proposed to amend part 25 of the FAR to require these improvements for airplanes for which application for type certification is made after the effective date of the amendment. In addition, Notice 89-1 also proposed to amend part 21 to require these improvements for all transport category airplanes manufactured after a date one year after the effective date of the amendment, regardless of when the application for type certificate was made. The

compliance time of one year is necessary for airplanes not already required to comply under the provisions of part 121 to provide sufficient time in which to make the necessary design changes, procure the required materials and parts, and introduce the modifications into production.

Notice 89-1 also proposed to amend § 25.851 to require additional extinguishers for the passenger compartments of airplanes with passenger capacities greater than 200. These changes would make part 25 consistent with part 121 in that regard. (Both parts 25 and 121 currently require the same number of extinguishers for passenger capacities of 61 through 200.) The maximum capacity presently envisioned is 700. Should larger airplanes be presented for certification in the future, additional standards in the form of special conditions may be warranted. Similarly, additional standards may be warranted for airplanes with nonstandard interior arrangements in which the minimum number of extinguishers does not provide ready access to an extinguisher in each area of the cabin.

As noted above, Halon 1211 has demonstrated superior performance in combatting cabin fires, particularly surface fires. As proposed in Notice 89-1, some of the required hand fire extinguishers would have to contain this agent or an equivalent agent. For an airplane with a passenger capacity that is more than 30, but fewer than 61, at least one of the two required passenger compartment extinguishers would have to contain Halon 1211, or an equivalent agent. For an airplane with a larger passenger capacity, at least two of the required passenger compartment extinguishers would have to contain Halon 1211, or an equivalent agent.

Section 25.851 currently specifies that a readily accessible hand fire extinguisher must be available for use in each Class A or Class B cargo or baggage compartment. Although Class E compartments are not required to be accessible to crewmembers in flight, many are, in fact, accessible. Notice 89-1 proposed to amend § 25.851 to require a readily accessible hand fire extinguisher for any Class E compartment that is accessible in flight. In addition, a hand fire extinguisher would be required for each galley located above or below the passenger compartment because the extinguishers located in the passenger compartment are not readily available at those locations.

If taken literally, § 25.851(b), relating to built-in fire extinguishers, states that

the requirements of that paragraph concerning potential hazards to occupants do not apply to fire extinguishment systems which are installed in addition to those required by the minimum standards of part 25. Whether a fire extinguishment system installed in an airplane is required by the regulations or is installed on a voluntary basis is obviously irrelevant insofar as such potential hazards are concerned. As proposed, § 25.851(b) would be changed to correct this error. In addition, minor changes were proposed in the format of § 25.851 which are clarifying in nature only.

Notice 89-1 proposed a new § 25.854 which would require the lavatories of transport category airplanes to be equipped with smoke detectors and have increased fire extinguishment capabilities. While lavatories have a lower smoke and fire incidence rate than galleys, the need for fire detection in lavatories is greater for several reasons. They are more often unattended, they are closed from view by a door, and they contain ventilation systems designed to keep odors, and thus sensory smoke detection, away from the passenger cabin. In addition, galleys are generally occupied only by trained flight attendants. Lavatories, on the other hand, are frequented by the general traveling public, some of whom may not be conscious of the hazards of smoking in the lavatory. As part of the smoke detector system, a warning light would be required in the cockpit, or a warning light or audible warning would be required in the passenger cabin which provides a clear and unmistakable signal, readily detectable by a flight attendant, taking into consideration the positioning of flight attendants throughout the flight. Because the lavatory smoke detectors would serve to enhance the present capability of the crewmembers to detect fires visually in the lavatory and would not serve as primary detection systems, such as those used in isolated cargo compartments, it would be unnecessary for the detectors to meet all of the performance and environmental requirements in Technical Standard Order (TSO) No. C1b, which are now applicable to the type of primary detectors used in isolated cargo compartments. Service experience has shown that nearly all lavatory fires are detected by cabin personnel early enough to allow prompt control and extinguishment. Thus, a commercially available smoke detector, such as the type commonly used in residential buildings, which is demonstrated to serve its intended function as installed,

could be considered adequate under the proposals of Notice 89-1.

As also proposed in Notice 89-1, lavatory trash receptacles would be equipped with automatic fire extinguishers. These could be small extinguishant-charged bulbs with thermal fuse plugs, as are currently used in trash receptacles in a number of transport airplanes.

The lavatory smoke detectors and automatic fire extinguishers would be required in addition to the fire containment capability currently required for lavatory trash receptacles because, as indicated by the inspection survey referenced earlier, fire containment capability is subject to deterioration in service, and measures of fire protection in addition to those taken by AD action may be necessary. The automatic fire extinguishers would counter a fire as quickly as possible at its inception and would be a practicable means of keeping response time to a minimum, which is a key principle of fire protection in general. The smoke detectors would be a necessary complement to the extinguishers to enable crewmembers to detect a fire quickly and determine if additional actions, such as use of hand extinguishers, are necessary to control the fire and prevent rekindling. The requirement for trash receptacle fire containment capability would be retained since containment capability, degraded or not, delays the propagation of fire and provides a needed incremental measure of fire protection.

The cabin fire safety improvements proposed in Notice 89-1 would apply to transport category airplanes in general, including the smaller airplanes designed specifically for executive transportation, regardless of how they are used. It must be noted, however, that the executive airplanes do not typically have passenger capacities great enough for those airplanes to be affected by the proposals to increase the number of hand fire extinguishers in airplanes and to use Halon-filled extinguishers.

Discussion of Comments

Ten commenters representing aircraft manufacturers, operators, airline employees, and individuals responded to Notice 89-1. In addition, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) provided comments. Most commenters generally support the proposed rulemaking; however, some question certain provisions of the proposed new standards.

One commenter is particularly distressed that the FAA proposes to amend Part 25 to require the use of Halon 1211 or equivalent as a fire

extinguishing agent in airplanes with more than 30 passengers. The commenter expresses the belief that the use of Halon and other chemicals is depleting the ozone layer of the earth and states, "Let's not destroy the world in order to save a few." The FAA is aware that protection of the atmosphere is an international concern; however, it must be recognized that the FAA does not now have an acceptable option and that the saving in human lives currently outweighs the possible minor impact Halon would have on the ozone layer. It must also be recognized that no additional Halon would be released into the atmosphere as a result of this rulemaking because airplanes operated under the provisions of part 121 are already required to have Halon-filled extinguishers. In that regard, the FAA does not anticipate that there will be future airplanes with passenger capacities greater than 30 that will not be operated under the provisions of part 121 or equivalent foreign standards.

Nevertheless, the FAA is aware that the availability of Halon 1211 and 1301, the primary agents for aircraft cabin fire extinguishers, may be limited in the future. In view of that possibility, and the fact that alternative agents might be more acceptable from an environmental standpoint, the FAA is initiating a study to determine the impact decreased availability of Halon will have on civil aviation and to evaluate the effectiveness of alternate agents. Should other, viable agents be developed, their use in lieu of Halon would be permissible because the proposed rule specified "Halon 1211 or equivalent." Until such time as suitable alternate agents are developed, the reality of airplane cabin fires and their potential consequences cannot be ignored. The continued use of Halon to combat an airplane cabin fire is essential.

In this regard, two other commenters suggest that the FAA define more clearly what is meant by "Halon 1211 or equivalent." Equivalent, as used in this context, means having equal or superior capability to combat the types of fires that would be expected to occur in an airplane cabin while not presenting a hazard to the occupants of the cabin. As with any finding of equivalency in type certification, it is the responsibility of the applicant to show that an alternate agent is equivalent to Halon 1211. The FAA study of alternate agents will, no doubt, be of considerable assistance to applicants in this regard.

Proposed § 25.851(a) (2) and (4) would require at least one hand fire extinguisher in the pilot compartment and in each galley located above or below the passenger compartment. One

commenter believes that it may not be clear that those extinguishers are in addition to those required to be evenly distributed in the passenger compartments. Subparagraph (2) specifically refers to "the pilot compartment," and subparagraph (4) specifically refers to "galleys located above or below passenger compartments." Since subparagraph (1) refers to fire extinguishers located in passenger compartments, it does not appear that there could be any doubt that the extinguishers required by subparagraphs (2) and (4) are in addition to those required by subparagraph (1).

As noted above, § 25.851(b) states that the requirements of that paragraph do not apply to fire extinguisher systems which are installed in addition to those required by the minimum standards of part 25. As further noted above, whether a fire extinguishment system is installed on a voluntary basis is irrelevant insofar as potential hazards to the occupants are concerned. A change to correct this error was, therefore, proposed in Notice 89-1. In the meantime, the substance of this proposal was adopted through separate rulemaking as part of Amendment 25-72. One commenter correctly notes, however, that the proposed change would create another error by requiring voluntarily-installed systems to meet the performance requirement of § 25.851(b)(1) as well as those of § 25.851(b)(2) pertaining to potential hazards to the occupants. Although the substance of the proposal has already been adopted, the comment is well taken. Section 25.851(b) is, therefore, further changed to clarify that voluntarily-installed systems must comply only with the requirements pertaining to potential hazards to the occupants.

Four commenters, including the NTSB, responded in regard to the applicability of the proposed new standards to the smaller transport category airplanes typically used for executive transportation.

The NTSB fully supports the proposed installation of automatic fire extinguishers in lavatory waste receptacles and lavatory smoke detectors in such airplanes. The NTSB believes that whether these lavatories are used by the general public is not an issue, especially in airplanes where, according to the NTSB, an undetected lavatory fire could spread rapidly to smaller cabins that have executive type furnishings. The NTSB did not provide any information to support this belief.

Three other commenters present views in opposition to those of the NTSB. One states that, to the

commenter's knowledge, there is no record of any accident of this nature in such airplanes. The commenter believes that the lack of adverse service experience is due to three factors. First, the small cabin size, according to the commenter, enables the cabin attendant (if any), the flight crews or the passengers to easily and quickly detect and extinguish any fire. Second, passengers in such airplanes are generally more familiar with aircraft systems and safety features. This would enable them to resolve emergencies involving lavatory fires successfully. Third, the maintenance of such airplanes is usually performed on a single field by a few mechanics and technicians who are very familiar with the airplane. They are thus able to detect any fire-safety problems in the lavatory area and the fire protection devices during each nearly daily visit of the airplane. In view of the above, the commenter does not believe that lavatory smoke detectors and trash receptacle fire extinguishers are warranted for airplanes with fewer than 20 passengers.

Another commenter presents similar views. That commenter notes that each passenger is only steps away from the lavatory, enabling quick detection of a lavatory trash receptacle fire by means of smell and visible smoke sighting. Once the fire is detected, the commenter notes that each passenger is within easy reach of the cabin hand-held fire extinguisher and can quickly act to extinguish any fire that might have occurred. Similarly, according to the commenter, a member of the flightcrew or a cabin attendant (if any) can also utilize the cabin and cockpit fire extinguishers to extinguish a lavatory trash receptacle fire within seconds after it is detected. That commenter also notes the frequent maintenance performed by the same persons who are intimately familiar with the airplane, and the fact that the typical passengers in such airplanes are more familiar with the safety features than those traveling aboard commercial airplanes. In regard to passenger familiarity, the commenter states that most passengers in executive airplanes know the exact location and are familiar with the operation of the fire fighting equipment installed in the airplanes. According to the commenter, the passengers of such airplanes are also often familiar with the crewmembers and can quickly interact with them to quickly resolve any in-flight or ground emergency involving a lavatory fire. This commenter also believes that the lavatory smoke detectors and trash receptacle fire

extinguishing systems should be limited to airplanes with 20 or more passenger seats.

Another commenter believes that airplanes with 15 or fewer seats should be excluded from the proposed requirement that the lavatory smoke detector provide warning in the cockpit or in the cabin where it would be readily detected by a flight attendant. In this regard, the commenter states that the relatively small size of these airplanes would allow anyone seated in the passenger cabin and, in some cases, the cockpit to hear a loud smoke alarm alert sounding in any lavatory.

The FAA has carefully weighed the arguments of the commenters. While none of the four commenters have presented studies or other concrete evidence in support of their positions, the FAA is persuaded that the recommendation of the NTSB is not necessary to maintain an adequate level of safety in smaller transport category airplanes. Section 25.854, therefore, applies only to airplanes with passenger capacities of 20 or more.

Almost all of the larger transport category airplanes must meet the new cabin fire safety standards in order to be eligible for operation under part 121; therefore, the primary purpose of the proposed amendment to part 21 was to require airplanes designed for use as executive transports (commonly referred to as business jets) to meet the new cabin fire safety standards. The largest of these, the Canadair CL-600, Gulfstream G-IV and Dassault Falcon 50, have 19 or fewer passenger seats. Since it has been determined that airplanes with 19 or fewer passenger seats need not meet these new standards, the proposed change to part 21 is no longer necessary.

Although it has been determined that airplanes with 19 or fewer passenger seats need not meet the new standards, the FAA plans to review the service experience of airplanes with 20 to 30 passenger seats used by air taxi or commercial operators under the provisions of part 135. If it is determined that a significant improvement in safety could be realized, the FAA will propose an amendment to part 135 that would require lavatory smoke detectors and lavatory trash receptacle fire extinguishers in those airplanes.

The NTSB also believes that the existing regulations for cabin crewmember protective breathing equipment should be required for newly manufactured and in-service turbine transport category airplanes operated under the provisions of part 91. Presumably the NTSB is referring to the

existing requirements of part 121 for airplanes used in air carrier service. Amending part 91 to extend this requirement to non-air carrier airplanes would be beyond the scope of Notice 89-1 and cannot be considered in conjunction with this rulemaking. The FAA is, however, reviewing the need for crewmember protective breathing equipment. Any changes in that regard would be proposed in a separate Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

Another commenter suggests that the numbers of hand fire extinguishers required in the cabin should be changed to be consistent with recommendations contained in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 408. Generally, the NFPA recommends one or two additional extinguishers for the various passenger capacity ranges. NFPA does, however, recommend one fewer extinguisher (seven) for an airplane with a passenger capacity of 601 or more. The commenter failed to note that Standard 408 also differs in a number of other respects, such as the permissible types of extinguishing agents, etc. Furthermore, Standard 408 was developed six years ago, and it does not take into account other cabin fire-safety measures that have been adopted since that time. For example, part 121 requires automatic fire extinguishers in lavatory trash receptacles; and, as a result of this rulemaking, part 25 will also require such extinguishers. The number of extinguishers specified in Notice 89-1 and Standard 408 are, therefore, not directly comparable. Taking Standard 408 in its entirety, the FAA determined that it would not provide an acceptable level of safety for transport category airplanes. In the absence of information to the contrary, the FAA considers the numbers proposed in Notice 89-1 to be sufficient.

The commenter also suggests that, when the distances between extinguishers exceed 60 feet, no travel distance to an extinguisher should exceed 30 feet. Presumably the commenter is referring to the distance from one extinguisher to the nearest other extinguisher and to the distance a flight attendant would have to traverse to reach the nearest extinguisher, respectively. The FAA does not concur with that suggestion; the need to locate hand fire extinguishers adjacent to the potential sources of fires, e.g., galleys for example, far outweighs the commenter's concern about distance between extinguishers or the distance that a flight attendant would have to traverse to reach an extinguisher. As noted above, additional standards may be

warranted for airplanes with nonstandard interior arrangements in which the minimum number of extinguishers does not provide ready access to an extinguisher in each area of the cabin. Such additional standards would be developed on an airplane-by-airplane basis in the form of special conditions.

The same commenter suggests that the standards for lavatory smoke detectors should be equal to or better than those of detectors required in cargo compartments. In that regard, the commenter notes instances in which smokers are alleged to have disabled the detectors in order to smoke illicitly in the lavatory. As noted above, the lavatory smoke detector is intended only to enhance the existing capability of crewmembers to detect a fire in the lavatory visually. Unlike those in cargo compartments, it does not serve as the primary detection system; therefore, there is no need for it to meet the performance standards for cargo compartment detectors.

The commenter also suggests that each lavatory should be equipped with a placard clearly indicating that smoking in the lavatory is prohibited and that the internationally understood graphic symbols should be used so that the placard will be understood by persons regardless of their native language. Section 25.853(f) currently requires "No Smoking" placards conspicuously located on each side of the lavatory entry door, and the use of acceptable symbols in lieu of the words "No Smoking" is permitted under the equivalent safety provisions of § 21.21. The commenter failed to show that the present requirement of § 25.853(f) is inadequate to inform the travelling public that smoking in lavatories is prohibited.

Proposed § 25.851(a) specified that eight hand fire extinguishers would be required for airplane passenger capacities of 601 or more. It was noted in the preamble, however, that the maximum capacity presently envisioned is 700 and that additional standards, in the form of special conditions may be warranted if larger airplanes are presented for certification. In order to preclude confusion in that regard, § 25.851(a) specifies that eight extinguishers are required for airplanes with passenger capacities of 601 through 700.

Except as noted above, part 25 is amended as proposed in Notice 89-1.

Regulatory Evaluation

This section summarizes a full regulatory evaluation of the subject rule prepared by the FAA which provides

more detailed estimates of the economic consequences of this regulatory action. The full evaluation has been placed in the docket. It quantifies, to the extent practicable, estimated costs to the private sector, consumers, Federal, State, and local governments, as well as anticipated benefits and impacts.

Executive Order 12291 dated February 17, 1981, directs Federal agencies to promulgate new regulations or modify existing regulations only if the potential benefits to society for the regulatory change outweigh the potential costs. The order also requires the preparation of a regulatory impact analysis of all "major" rules except those responding to emergency situations or other narrowly defined exigencies. A "major" rule is one that is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, a major increase in consumer costs, a significant adverse effect on competition or that is highly controversial.

The FAA has determined that this final rule is not "major" as defined in the executive order; therefore, a full regulatory analysis, which includes the identification and evaluation of cost-reducing alternatives to the rule, has not been prepared. Instead, the agency has prepared a more concise document termed a regulatory evaluation which analyzes only this rule without identifying alternatives. In addition to a summary of the regulatory evaluation, this section also contains a trade impact assessment, and a regulatory flexibility determination required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980.

Benefit/Cost Analysis

The subject changes to part 25 are essentially the same as the modifications to part 121 (in 1985) previously discussed. Since the majority of part 25 airplanes are operated under part 121, additional costs attributable to the amendments are not significant. Two categories of part 25 airplanes will be affected: (1) Those with 20-30 passenger seats operated by regional air carriers under part 135, and (2) those with 20 or more passenger seats operated by private persons or entities under part 125. The only requirements of the rule relevant to these airplanes are those pertaining to lavatory fire protection. The requirements for additional fire extinguishers in the cabin or galley and for a specified number of Halon-containing extinguishers in airplanes with 31 or more seats will not affect the two operating types of part 25 airplanes specified above. Since only five larger part 25 airplanes (i.e., those usually purchased by air carriers operating under part 121) were sold to private non-

airline users (operating under part 125) during the last 10 years, the FAA assumes that few, if any, of these airplanes will be sold during the period under analysis. Nevertheless, these larger airplanes are manufactured according to the specifications of part 121 operators and will likely already include the relevant fire protection devices. Consequently, there will be no additional costs incurred or benefits accrued with respect to the larger part 25 airplanes.

The benefits attributable to the smoke detector and trash receptacle fire extinguisher amendments are the prospective reductions in fatalities, injuries and property damage resulting from fires originating in the lavatories of the airplane subject to these amendments. In consideration of the inherent uncertainty in predicting the types and numbers of new airplanes that will be type certificated under part 25 in the future, this analysis compares benefits with costs on a per-airplane basis. This method results in a relevant presentation of this relationship between benefits and costs while avoiding prediction of the types and numbers of new airplanes that will be certified in the future.

Benefits

To determine the benefits which will result from preventing a catastrophic fire accident, it is necessary to estimate the average losses expected to be associated with that accident. Only those in-flight fires believed to have originated in the lavatory are relevant to this analysis. There have been two major lavatory fire accidents in worldwide operations which meet this criterion in the last 17 years (1973-1990)—the Varig Boeing 707 at Paris, France, in July 1973, and the Air Canada DC-9 fire at Cincinnati, Ohio, in June 1983. Although these accidents involved larger part 25 airplanes, the FAA believes that similar types of accidents are as likely to occur on the smaller part 25 airplanes, given a nearly equivalent number of passengers per lavatory and essentially the same opportunity for lavatory fires to go undetected. The two accidents suggest an average historical rate of two catastrophic lavatory fire accidents during a 17 year period (1973-1990).

There were 6,340 part 25 airplanes with 20 or more passenger seats in worldwide operations per year, on average, during the period; consequently, there were .000315 (2 divided by 6,340) catastrophic lavatory fires per airplane in 17 years of operation. Therefore, the FAA

postulates that each future part 25 airplane affected by the rule would, in its absence, have a .000315 chance of experiencing a catastrophic lavatory fire during a comparable future 17 year period (1996–2012 in this analysis—this assumes a lead time of 5 years prior to production).

The losses associated with future in-flight lavatory fires are estimated by applying the average relative incidence of fatalities, injuries, and airplane losses of the two historic accidents to the types of airplanes subject to this rule. Given comparable occupancy levels in the two airplanes involved in the specified accidents, the average fatality rate was 75 percent, the serious injury rate was 3.25 percent, and the equipment loss was 100 percent. For airplanes affected by this rule, the FAA predicts an average capacity of 24 passengers and an average load factor of 50 percent. Allowing for two crewmembers, 14 persons are assumed to be on board the typical smaller part 25 airplanes affected by this rule. Thus, absent the rule, 10.5 fatalities ($75 \text{ percent} \times 14$), .5 serious injuries ($3.25 \text{ percent} \times 14$), and one destroyed airplane could be expected in each major lavatory fire accident.

In order to provide the public and government officials with a benchmark dollar comparison of the expected safety benefits and estimated costs of rulemaking actions over an extended period of time, the FAA currently uses a value of \$1,500,000 to statistically represent a human fatality avoided (in accordance with guidelines issued by the Office of the Secretary of Transportation dated June 22, 1990). An average serious injury avoided is valued at \$640,000. Thus, for each accident avoided during the 1996–2012 period of analysis, there are \$15,750,000 ($\$1,500,000 \times 10.5$) in expected benefits from preventing fatalities and \$320,000 ($\$640,000 \times .5$) in expected benefits from preventing serious injuries. A part 25 airplane with 24 seats is estimated to cost about \$3,500,000; if the airplane is destroyed halfway through its economic life, the loss will be \$1,750,000. Therefore, the average expected benefit realizable for each prevented accident is \$17,820,000 ($\$15,750,000 + \$320,000 + \$1,750,000$). Multiplying this benefit per avoided accident by .000315 (the historic accident rate per airplane per 17 years, as discussed above) results in a benefit of \$5,620 per airplane. Discounting this value as a uniform series over the 17 year period of analysis (to allow for the random nature of such accidents) at the 10 percent interest rate prescribed by

OMB yields a 1990 present value benefit of \$1,645 per airplane in 1990 dollars.

The actual benefit realized will depend, among other factors, on the effectiveness of each protection device in preventing an accident. If the fire protection devices prove to be completely effective, this average benefit is expected to be realized. The FAA assumes, however, that neither device will be fail-safe. In certain circumstances, if smoke does not flow upwards, the smoke detector might not be activated; and the waste receptacle extinguisher might be misaligned, thus affecting its operation. Consequently, the FAA assumes that both the smoke detector and waste receptacle extinguisher will be 80 percent effective in preventing a catastrophic fire.

Total realizable benefits are allocated between the lavatory smoke detector and the automatic fire extinguisher in the lavatory trash receptacle according to the proportion of time each protection device can be expected to prevent a major lavatory fire from developing. Based on a review of Service Difficulty Reports (SDRs) and the FAA Accident/Incident Data System, the FAA believes that of all potential fire accidents expected to originate in the lavatory, 55 percent will be prevented by the smoke detector and 45 percent by the trash receptacle fire extinguisher.

Therefore, the benefits of the smoke detector are estimated to be \$725 per airplane ($\$1,645 \text{ per airplane} \times 80 \text{ percent effectiveness} \times 55 \text{ percent relevancy factor}$), and the benefits of the trash receptacle fire extinguisher are estimated to be \$595 per airplane ($\$1,645 \text{ per airplane} \times 80 \text{ percent effectiveness} \times 45 \text{ percent relevancy factor}$).

Costs

The FAA assumes that the typical affected part 25 airplane will be equipped with one lavatory. Because the lavatory smoke detector will serve essentially as a backup to flight attendants and not as a primary detection system such as that used in isolated cargo compartments, it will not have to meet all of the requirements of a technical standard order applicable to a primary detector. A commercially available smoke detector, such as the type commonly used in residential buildings, has been demonstrated to function properly when installed in an airplane lavatory and will be considered suitable. However, the installation of the unit will likely be more costly in an airplane lavatory than in a building. Additional hardware may be necessary and manufacturers may opt to install the units behind lavatory panels. The FAA

estimates the costs of the lavatory smoke detector to be \$110 per unit; annual variable costs are expected to be \$66 per unit, consisting of \$45 in maintenance costs, \$10 in additional fuel costs, and \$11 in replacement costs. The total present value cost for a lavatory smoke detector is estimated to average \$395 per airplane in 1990 dollars.

The costs of a lavatory trash receptacle fire extinguisher, capable of discharging automatically upon the occurrence of a fire, can be estimated in a manner similar to that used to estimate smoke detector costs. Each automatic extinguisher costs \$230 including installation. Annual variable costs are expected to be \$63, including \$30 in maintenance costs, \$10 in additional fuel costs, and \$23 in replacement costs. The total present value cost of the automatic lavatory fire extinguisher system is estimated to average \$455 per airplane in 1990 dollars.

Comparison of Costs and Benefits

As summarized above, the benefits and costs of lavatory smoke detectors are projected to be \$725 and \$395, respectively, per airplane, yielding a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.8 to 1. Similarly, the benefits and costs of lavatory trash receptacle automatic fire extinguishers are projected to be \$590 and \$455, respectively, per airplane, yielding a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.3 to 1. The combined benefits are \$1,315 and the combined costs are \$850, yielding a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.5 to 1.

International Trade Impact Analysis

The rule changes will have little or no impact on trade for both American firms doing business in foreign countries and foreign firms doing business in the United States. In the U.S., foreign manufacturers will have to meet U.S. requirements, and thus will gain no competitive advantage. In foreign countries, American manufacturers will not need to install the new safety features if the foreign country does not require them and, therefore, foreign manufacturers will gain no competitive advantage.

Regulatory Flexibility Determination

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA) was enacted by Congress to ensure that small entities are not unnecessarily and disproportionately burdened by Government regulations. The RFA requires agencies to review rules which may have "a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities."

The subject rule changes will affect commercial transport category airplanes manufacturers producing new airplanes under part 25. None of these manufacturers is considered to be a small entity in accordance with FAA criteria which classifies a small manufacturer as one with 75 or fewer employees. Therefore, these rule changes will not have "a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities."

Federalism Implications

The regulations adopted herein will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government; therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this final rule will not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Conclusion

Because the regulations adopted herein are not expected to result in significant costs, the FAA has determined that this is not a major rule as defined in Executive Order 12291. In addition, the FAA certifies that this rule does not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Since this regulatory document concerns a matter on which there is substantial public interest, the FAA has determined that this document is significant as defined in Department of Transportation Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979).

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendments

Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) 14 CFR part 25 are amended as follows:

PART 25—AIRWORTHINESS STANDARDS: TRANSPORT CATEGORY AIRPLANES

1. The authority citation for part 25 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1344, 1354(a), 1355, 1421, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1428, 1429, 1430; 49 U.S.C. 106(g); 49 CFR 1.47(a).

2. By revising § 25.851 to read as follows:

§ 25.851 Fire extinguishers.

(a) *Hand fire extinguishers.* (1) The following minimum number of hand fire extinguishers must be conveniently located and evenly distributed in passenger compartments:

Passenger capacity	No. of extinguishers
7 through 30.....	1
31 through 60.....	2
61 through 200.....	3
201 through 300.....	4
301 through 400.....	5
401 through 500.....	6
501 through 600.....	7
601 through 700.....	8

(2) At least one hand fire extinguisher must be conveniently located in the pilot compartment.

(3) At least one readily accessible hand fire extinguisher must be available for use in each Class A or Class B cargo or baggage compartment and in each Class E cargo or baggage compartment that is accessible to crewmembers in flight.

(4) At least one hand fire extinguisher must be located in, or readily accessible for use in, each galley located above or below the passenger compartment.

(5) Each hand fire extinguisher must be approved.

(6) At least one of the required fire extinguishers located in the passenger compartment of an airplane with a passenger capacity of at least 31 and not more than 60, and at least two of the fire extinguishers located in the passenger compartment of an airplane with a passenger capacity of 61 or more must contain Halon 1211

(bromochlorodifluoromethane CBrClF_2),

or equivalent, as the extinguishing agent. The type of extinguishing agent used in any other extinguisher required by this section must be appropriate for the kinds of fires likely to occur where used.

(7) The quantity of extinguishing agent used in each extinguisher required by this section must be appropriate for the kinds of fires likely to occur where used.

(8) Each extinguisher intended for use in a personnel compartment must be designed to minimize the hazard of toxic gas concentration.

(b) Built-in fire extinguishers. If a built-in fire extinguisher is provided—

(1) Each built-in fire extinguishing system must be installed so that—

(i) No extinguishing agent likely to enter personnel compartments will be hazardous to the occupants; and

(ii) No discharge of the extinguisher can cause structural damage.

(2) The capacity of each required built-in fire extinguishing system must be adequate for any fire likely to occur in the compartment where used, considering the volume of the compartment and the ventilation rate.

3. By adding a new § 25.854 to read as follows:

§ 25.854 Lavatory fire protection.

For airplanes with a passenger capacity of 20 or more:

(a) Each lavatory must be equipped with a smoke detector system or equivalent that provides a warning light in the cockpit, or provides a warning light or audible warning in the passenger cabin that would be readily detected by a flight attendant; and

(b) Each lavatory must be equipped with a built-in fire extinguisher for each disposal receptacle for towels, paper, or waste, located within the lavatory. The extinguisher must be designed to discharge automatically into each disposal receptacle upon occurrence of a fire in that receptacle.

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 4, 1991.

James B. Busey,
Administrator.

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